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FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED MACHINERY AT THE ALLIANCE COTTON MILLS, TARDEO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Alliance Cotton Mills, Tardeo, by order of the adjuster, and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A quantity of machinery damaged by fire and water consisting of 8 mules, together with their accessories and spare parts and gearing of the room.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malowa Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank Buildings (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome substantial-made black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a cottage piano by Soundy and Co., English clock, real Persian carpets, China and bronze table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, etc., the property of R. H. VINCENT, Esq., C. I. E., changing his residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Highfield" Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, rich crockery and glassware, platedware, sweet-toned walnutwood iron frame check action cottage pianoforte by W. R. Yates and Sons, London, light victoria in good order, a pair of bay Arab horses, 14-2, 6 years old, (First Prize for Arabs at Bombay Horse Show), brass mounted double harness, handsome single-seated office brougham by Simpson of Madras, handsome landau in good order, little used, rich table ornaments, real Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, etc., the property of Captain NEWCOME WEYMOUTH, left Bombay.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another Gentleman.

1 handsome well-bred bay Arab entire horse, 15¼ high, 5 years old, with certificate of soundness.

SALE OF MACHINE OIL BOILER COMPOSITION, PLUMBAGO, PICKING BANDS, AND SEWING MACHINES.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned,—

17 barrels each 42 gallons Nos. 1 and 2 cylinder and spindle oil.
9 drums valvoline, cylinder, spindle, and engine oil.
2 casks American cylinder oil.
3 barrels, each 42 gallons, boiler composition.
5 casks plumbago.
450 lbs. picking bands.
6 sewing machines.

SALE OF BRANDY, MINERAL WATER, AND BACON.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, to close consignments,—

50 boxes, each 1 doz. bottles brandy.
25 boxes, each 2 doz. pints brandy.
30 boxes, each 1 doz. bottles brandy.
7 cases, each 100 bottles, mineral water.
5 cases, each 2 pieces, each 10 to 12 lbs. bacon.

SALE OF 3 BALES ORDNANCE CANVAS.

Under instructions from Messrs. H. A. Levy and Co., Karachi, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY next, the 8th June, at 2 p.m. on account and at the risk of Nurpatrai Devidass, Lahore.

Ex s.s. Nubia.

B R and B—3 bales Boare Spinning Co.'s No. 1 ordnance canvas.

SALE OF WHITEWOOD BOARDS.

On TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, Duty Paid Warehouse, by order of Messrs. J. Koenig and Co. and on account and at the risk of Sulemanjee Dadabhoy, ex s. s. Lorenzo—

About 12 tons whitewood ceiling boards tongued and grooved about 6" by 5-16".

About 10 tons whitewood ceiling boards tongued and grooved about 6" by 3-8".

About 4½ tons whitewood boards about 12" by ¼".

ex s. s. Ariosto.

About 10 tons whitewood ceiling boards, tongued and grooved about 6" by 5-16".

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD IRON, WOOD, &C., AT THE PRINCE'S AND VICTORIA DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of loose sweepings old iron, wood, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, &C., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GENERAL STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, unserviceable stores, consisting of boiled linseed and turpentine, iron hooks and bands, shovels, pickaxes, screen, augers, telegraph insulators, coach screws, pale covers of zinc white glazed insulators, iron brackets, old loading boards and ladders, metal pans, iron ties, signal and station lamps, zinc of packing cases by weight, leather and India-rubber cuttings, old assorted nuts for bridge work, washers, foundation base bolts, old steel files, leather hose pipes, coir matting, old cast-iron weights, pieces of iron chain, old cotton and woollen clothings, telegraph wire, copying presses, roof lamps, scales, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ACTION SALE OF OILY WASTE.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Girgaum, on account of the concerned—

About 25 candies of No. 1 oily waste.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES GOOD BHOWNUGGER COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Pasta Gully, Colaba, in the godowns of Ravagar Coovergar, by order of Mr. Thacordas Narotumdas, and on account and risk of Chotalal Keshow—

B O—A O 200 bales good Bhownagar cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF HUNGARIAN HORSES.

A rare opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate. Under instructions from a well known importer of Hungarian Horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Mr. D. N. Vakil's Stables, Gowalia Tank, to the highest bidder—

10 Hungarian horses, consisting of pairs, teams, and single horses.

The horses are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

1 magic lantern with condensing and objective lenses.
1 P. latino type Company's quarter-plate key camera with special finder two levels and six double-plate holders.
1 Fallowfield's portable developing tent.
1 lantern-slide making camera ½ plate size.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office-shigram.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 chesnut waler horse, 16 hands, believed sound, up to weight; a good gharry horse.
1 country-bred chesnut pony, 5 years, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Landed property at Bhoosari Moholla, advertised TO BE SOLD THIS DAY, 3rd June, by order of the Mortgagees and on account of the Mortgagor Vuleebhoy Khanbhoy, has been POSTPONED until further orders.

SALE of Landed properties at Baba Dhabu Street and on the Elphinstone Estate, advertised TO BE SOLD on the 5th and 6th June, 1896, by order of the Mortgagees and on account of the Mortgagor Vuleebhoy Khanbhoy, has been POSTPONED until further orders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF S. W. DAMAGED FINE BROWNUGGER COTTON.

TO-DAY, WENESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mallet Bunder, on account of the underwriters:—

130 bales sea-damaged fine Bhownugger cotton.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc., such as grey madapolams, shirtings, drill and dhoties, etc., etc.

On account of the concerned—

6 cases cheese.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1896.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 2
Six Months..... „ 1-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE.—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NOTICES.

ESPLANADE HOTEL
ANNEXE APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

NOTICE.

GILLINGHAM PORTLAND CEMENT.

IT having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that extensive adulterations have been made by dealers in our well-known brand of Portland Cement, Gillingham "RED HAND" Brand, this is to warn the Public against such adulterations, and to notify that proceedings will at once be taken against any dealers who may be found mixing our Cement with inferior, or other marks, or in any way adulterating same.

Buyers are advised to be careful to see that they get the genuine Gillingham "Red Hand" Brand of Cement, in original Casks, and to import same only through dealers of known repute.

JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & BROTHERS, LD.,
2 Lime Street Square, London.

THE
GORAKHPUR BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 100,000
in 1,000 Shares of 100 Each.

(1) Only a few Shares available now.
(2) Fixed and Floating Deposits kept and Interest allowed thereon.

For particulars apply to:—
MAHADEWA PRASAD,
Manager and Secretary.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India,
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, Tenders for the purchase of 3 lots of SCRAP TIMBER, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

The Lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

J. C. P. MAYNARD,
Actg. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office Parel, 22nd May, 1896.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..... The Anglo-Egyptia. Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE .... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG ..... }
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA..... Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody and realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY
"PITCHER" WATER.
A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders of pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1896.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the Aristocratic quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. GORDHANDAS KHATAO ESQ.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

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Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church (late Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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Secretary.

LAW UNION AND CROWN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1825.

SUBSCRIBED FIRE CAPITAL..... £1,125,000.
RESERVE..... £ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICES:—CHANCERY LANE AND BELL YARD, LONDON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are now prepared to accept insurances against fire at Current Rates.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 24th April, 1896.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE
CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 56 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse foot, best in the market, per cwt Rs. 5. Special mixtures. Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
BUT IS HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.
CHILDREN SUFFER from WORMS.

which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Propr

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,450
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	171
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£14 to £15
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	655
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	70
Aurungabad & M'Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	2 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	635
Bombay National Manufg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	650
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,310
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,135
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Gas nagri Mills	600	500	500	25	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Re12	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	745
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,115
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	625
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	605
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	650
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	785
Hingwanghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	500	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	565
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Re.20	725
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	770
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	325
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	260
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,140
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	830xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	885
Loopdi	3,600	100	103	dvd Rs.10	280
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,240
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.120	3,400xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	580
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,220
Massgon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	5	{250 / 50}	50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2½	650
Oriental	5,735	625	625	dvd Rs20	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,425
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40	945
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,190
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,310
Shoiapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,700
Simplex Mills	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs40	965
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	397½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	515
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	747½
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	60	500	dvd Rs30	715xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	48 xd
Union Mills	00	1,000	1,000	...	525
Vaniashunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	830
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all 5 p. c.
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	... 0.

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Glanting Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,160
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownagur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	185
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,260
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	1182
Gurt	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,150
Hunch	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	580
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs10	360
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	525
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	275
Mahnadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	205
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	520
Sabapathy (Bellary)	570	500	75	20	330
Samson	300	500	500	30	385
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs62	1,260

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	390
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	7½	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,050
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	75	1,550
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	74
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	255
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	108
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	30

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-9 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	22-12
Pakin, bar Gold, old	,,	27-7
Do. do. new	,,	27-5
Australia bar Gold	,,	27-8
Bombay bar Gold	,,	27-7
Sovereigns	,,	17-5
Do. Dracons	,,	17-4
Silver	,,	95-11
1/2 Do.	,,	95-14

BOMBAY.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mahanadi and Godaveri entered, and the steamers Satrunjee and Fitzpatrick left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Rheinfels entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, and Australia, per extra s. s. Ernest Simons, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—A stevedore labourer, named Jooma Khan, employed on board the steam-ship Persia, was, on Monday afternoon, coming out of No. 4 hold by a ladder, when his foot slipped, and he fell into the lower hold, sustaining serious bodily injury, which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE PROPERTY OF A MENDICANT WOMAN.—Anundi, a mendicant woman, residing at Tardeo Road, reported to the police, yesterday morning, that during her absence from home, between the hours of 3 p.m. and midnight on the previous day, her room was broken into, a small wooden box forced open, and ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 250, were carried away therefrom.

RECKLESS DRIVERS.—Tarjmul Husein and Imambux, reckla-drivers, were, yesterday, brought up before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged by Constable Choke with driving their vehicles in a manner likely to endanger human life. Late on Monday night the accused were found indulging in chariot-racing. As a result the two recklas collided, and the occupant of one of the vehicles was thrown out. The magistrate convicted the accused and fined them Rs. 5 each.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry will detail a guard-of-honour of 50 rank-and-file, with band and regimental colour, under the command of a Native Officer, to parade at the Victoria Terminus in review order, summer clothing, this morning, at 6-15 a.m., to receive his Highness Awadh bin Oomer Alkayati Sultan Nawaz Jung, Chief of Shehr and Makalla, on his arrival in Bombay. His Highness will be received with a General Salute. A salute of 12 guns will be fired from the Saluting battery at 6-30 a.m.

AN ABSENT SAILOR.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes, yesterday, charged James McConvella, an able seaman on board the s. s. Astra Khan, with being absent without leave on Monday last. Captain David Evans, master of the ship, said that this was the seventh time accused had left the steamer without leave, he having done the same thing at Marseilles, Batoum, and other ports. Accused was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, fined two days' wages, and ordered to pay the expenses in connection with his arrest.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Dhondee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, residing at the North Brook Street. The deceased had been for the last two years suffering from asthma, cough, and difficulty of breathing. In order to put an end to such a burdensome life, she, on Monday last, swallowed half-a-tolah of opium. She was shortly afterwards taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

BAGATELLE GAMBLING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson again charged Rassoo Jaffer Athrong with keeping a common gaming-house at Falkland Road and thirteen others with gambling therein on a bagatelle table with billiard balls and money, on Saturday night. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the first accused, while the rest of the accused were defended by Mr. Sealy. Some further evidence having been recorded, the case was remanded till to-day.

THE FATAL ASSAULT AT CAMATIPOORA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Hack again charged Tombi Moonaswamy alias Savafadia, a Madrasi Hindu, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having, on the afternoon of the 17th ultimo voluntarily caused grievous hurt by causing the death of Haji Gafoor, a Mahomedan tailor, with a bamboo stick. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case on behalf of the Crown, the accused being undefended. After the evidence, which was similar to that adduced before the coroner, was recorded, the magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, under sections 304 and 325, of having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder and of causing grievous hurt to complainant.

TERRIBLY ENRAGED.—Constable Cordeaux, yesterday, charged Munga Dossa, a Hindu barber, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with causing hurt to Motee, his mistress, and Hurishanker, a victoria driver. The female complainant was in accused's keeping, and he did not like her to receive Hurishanker in her room, during his own absence. About midnight, on Monday, accused was enraged to see Hurishanker in her room, and taking hold of a piece of firewood, he inflicted severe injuries upon their person, which necessitated their removal to the hospital. Accused pleaded that he had not assaulted them, but, on the contrary, Motee and Hurishanker assaulted him. The injuries on their person were self-inflicted. Accused's story was disbelieved by the court, and his Worship sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of May last the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 3,049, among whom the number of new admission, was 727, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	43	12	28	83
Vanias	83	21	56	160
Brahmins	95	12	17	124
Lohanas	18	8	7	33
Other Castes	221	44	62	327
Total	460	97	170	727

The average daily attendance was 98. The Hony. Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary:—Previously acknowledged, Rs. 11,257-4-0; received during the said month from Mr. Kalyanji Valji, in memory of his deceased father, Rs. 51-0-0; —total Rs. 11,308-4-0. In the aid of current expenses during the said month, from Mr. Motilal Lakhmidas, Rs. 10.

CAUSING INJURY WITH A STONE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Palonji Cowasji was brought up at the instance of Inspector Nelmes, and charged with voluntarily causing hurt to his neighbour, Byramji Patonji, by means of a big stone, with which he hit him on the head. Accused sent his servant to complainant, demanding a table and lamp which he had lent him. Complainant refused to send them back until his parents had returned home. Accused then ran up to complainant, and began to abuse him. Complainant's father arrived in the meantime, and told them both not to quarrel. Accused closed with the old man, when complainant interfered, and accused taking up a big stone hit him on the head, which bleed copiously. Accused's defence was that during the struggle complainant and he both fell down; he in a gutter and complainant on a heap of stones. The former escaped injury, but the latter was hurt. He himself had caused no injury. Evidence was called on behalf of prosecution as well as the defence to substantiate their respective statements. The magistrate disbelieved the story of the accused, for such a wound as complainant had got could not be caused by a fall. He was fined Rs. 20.

FIRE AT THE VICTORIA DOCK.—At a-quarter to 7 o'clock, on Monday evening, the dammer pitch on a corrugated roofing of a shed, situated outside the south end of the Victoria Dock, Musjid siding road, was found to be on fire. The flames were at once put out by pouring water over them by means of a hose attached to a hydrant and the hydraulic engine shed, which is situated in close proximity of the burning roof. In response to the telephonic communications forwarded to them, the Baboola Tank and the Nesbit Road engines were promptly on the spot, but they were not brought into requisition. The shed contained bags of linseed, the property of Mr. Dwarkadas Thakersay. A number of bags were damaged by water, causing a loss to the extent of Rs. 40. The goods in the shed were fully insured with the Atlas Insurance Company. The outbreak is attributed to a spark from the chimney of the hydraulic engine, which is in close proximity of the shed. While the Gowalia Tank engine was returning to the station, and being driven along the Grant Road, it ran into an excavation at the junction of the Grant and Falkland roads, owing to insufficient lights round the excavation. The pole of the engine was broken, but neither the horses nor the men were injured.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND CHEATING BY MARWARIS.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, heard the case in which Gumma Nema and Rama Mala stood charged with cheating and using as genuine a forged document. Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the defence, while Mr. C. B. Lucas, the complainant, conducted his case in person. The case for the prosecution was that the Marwaris sued complainant in respect of a promisory note for Rs. 51, dated 21st July 1895, and an ex-parte decree was passed against him. On inspecting the note afterwards the complainant discovered that the figure "1894" on the note was altered and made to read "1895," as though it had been passed a year later. The note passed on 21st July 1894 was entered into the schedule by the complainant when he had obtained the benefit of the Insolvency Act. Notice was served upon the persons in whose favour the note was passed. The note was thus rendered null, but with the intention of deliberately cheating him the year on the note was altered. Mr. Velinkar contended that this sanction necessary under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code was not obtained from the Judge of the Small Cause Court who passed the decree, and therefore the court had no power to go into the charge. The charge was dismissed on the technical ground, the magistrate advising Mr. Lucas to obtain the necessary sanction.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry at the morgue, regarding the death of a Mahomedan weaver, named Abdoola Mooradi, aged forty years, who died at the J. J. Hospital on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo, from the effects of injuries said to have been the result of an assault committed on him by one Rajab Bhoodooa on the morning of the same day, in front of his house at Ripon Road. Dr. D. W. Gillespie, the house-surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, stated that when the deceased was admitted into the hospital he was in a semi-unconscious state with two wounds on the scalp parallel to each other, situated on the vertex of the skull on the right side, exposing the bone, one measuring one inch and a-half in length and the other one inch. He had also a contusion of the right thumb with a partial separation of the nail. He was unable to answer questions. At about noon he became perfectly unconscious with laboured respiration, and died at 3-25 p.m., that day. The same evening, he (Dr. Gillespie) made an autopsy of the body. From the "post mortem" examination, he was of opinion that the death was due to fracture of the skull, which could have been caused by blows with the stick like the one showed to him. After some further evidence had been adduced, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against Rajab, who was then committed by the coroner to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.—The election for the seat of a councillor on the Municipal Board, caused vacant by the resignation of Dr. R. N. Khory, who proceeded to England, took place, yesterday, at Girgaum. There were two candidates in the field, viz., Mr. Jijibhoy Pestonji Mistri and Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, solicitors. The former was proposed and seconded by Mr. Dossabhoy Framji and Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar. The latter was proposed by the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Mr. Maneckshah Tulsyshah, and Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna, and supported by Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridass, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, and Mr. K. Cursetji D. Shroff. The total population in this ward is 93,329 persons, of whom 1,331 have the right of vote. The proportion of voters is :—Europeans 109; Portuguese and Eurasians 42; Jews and Armenians 8; Hindus 601; Parsees 428; and Mahomedans 83. The voting commenced at 12 o'clock at the polling office. In all 470 persons exercised their right of franchise. At 12 o'clock the voting stood 151 for Mr. Dikshit, and 111 for Mr. Mistri; 202 votes being recorded by that time. At three o'clock about 370 votes were recorded in all. Of these 232 were in favour of Mr. Dikshit, and 144 in favour of his opponent. By six o'clock, which was the hour announced for closing the voting, Mr. Dikshit had secured a majority of 123 votes over the other candidate, who secured in all 199 against 325, recorded in favour of Mr. Dikshit. Mr. Dikshit has been thus duly elected a Municipal Councillor. The announcement was received with cheers. Mr. R. P. Brunton was the polling officer, and he discharged his duties in the usual satisfactory manner. It might be mentioned that several ladies exercised their rights of enfranchisement.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 23rd May 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary, appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

Caroline Mysie Gomer, of Calcutta, for a telescopic "lotah."

Hugo Boltze, manager, Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co., Calcutta, for automatically actuating a small fan, or for pulling an ordinary suspended punkah, to be called "Boltze's automatic punkah machine."

Emil Claussz, general director of Leipzig, in the kingdom of Saxony and German empire, for an improved double-acting jacquard-machine.

Arthur Wemberg, for the production of polyazodyestuffs from gamma-amidonaphtol-sulpho acid.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—

Friend Johnson Bringham, leather worker, and George Kargate, gentleman, both of Ludington building, Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, for machine for making leather loops. (Filed 8th April 1896.)

William Martin, retired indigo planter of Agra, now residing in Simla, for an improved vertical mill for crushing and pressing sugarcane. (Filed 22nd February 1896.)

John Malvern Dane, at present agent to Messrs. T. Cosser & Co., engineers, Lahore, for a night soil cart and receptacle. (Filed 18th May 1896.)

L. Hund, merchant, of Bangalore city, Mysore, Southern India, for a solution to make wood or tents, trees, etc., proof against whiteants, worms, weather, and fire, which is non-poisonous, non-caustic and has a great covering power and when dry looks white like oil paint. (Filed 25th March 1896.)

John Lawson, engineer, of Hopkins Street, Footscray, in the colony of Victoria, Australia for an improved horse race starting gate. (Filed 24th February 1896

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in tea leaf-rolling machines. (Filed 30th April 1896.)

Emil Lawrence Oppermann, Ewald Fischer and Carl Tunstill John Oppermann, engineers, c. o. E. Eaton, 27, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, for an improved process for effecting the amalgamation of gold and the like metals in ores. (Filed 14th May 1896.)

John Dame, at present loco. foreman, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for a self double locking alarm rifle rack. (Filed 16th May 1896.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

Mr. J. E. Rickards's invention for improvements in machines for rolling tobacco leaf or cut tobacco into cigars, cigarettes, tobacco plugs and other such articles. (Specification filed 22nd February 1892.)

Messrs. W. Orr and P. Stuart's invention for improved means for joining the sheets or plates in the manufacture of metal tanks, boxes and the like. (Specification filed 19th February 1892.)

Mr. I. L. Hauser's invention for the separation of fibre from fibrous leaves and stalks to be called, "The Hauser Fibre Machine." (Specification filed 22nd February 1892.)

Messrs. G. J. B. Rodwell, H. C. Secord, and S. J. Moore's invention for an improved sign letter or symbol. (Specification filed 20th February 1892.)

A. Goerke's invention for improvements in or connected with buildings or structures. (Specification filed 22nd February 1892.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will not any energetic native member of the local Legislative Council take the trouble to ask the Government, at the next meeting of the Council, why natives born under the territories of his Highness the Gaekwad of Baroda are not allowed to compete at the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Examination, whereas those born in the territories of other Native Princes have been allowed to do so? The only reason which seems to be given in the Government Resolution of last November is that the latter are under the political control of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council whereas the Gaekwad State is under the political control of his Excellency the Viceroy-in-Council. To me, sir, it appears to be an oversight on the part of the Government. It is a wonder why his Highness the Gaekwad, who has much at heart the interest of his subjects, has not till now moved the Government on this point.—Yours, &c.,

June 2. R.

A NEW Garden Dining Pavilion at the Imperial Institute has been constructed for the convenience of visitors to the Institute and Exhibitions during the summer season, and will accommodate 400 diners at one time. The Pavilion, built of timber and glass, forms three sides of a square surrounding the fountain and trees. The quadrangle, facing as it does the illuminated Indian Pavilion and flower-beds, will provide in fine weather a most delightful smoking lounge within speaking distance of the dinner tables. The artistic panels affixed to the inner west wall of the Pavilion are the work of Mrs. Rowan, an Australian lady, well known in that class of decoration; the panels are illustrative of the principal flora of Western Australia, and have been painted to the order of the Colonial Government.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 30.

Priddell, Major, Punjab, Bedford Regt, on duty, from England.

JUNE 1.

Temple, Maior, Ms, R A, from leave, from England.
Hill, Capt, Ms, Northampton, from leave, from England.
Costabadie, Lt-Col Ms, R H A, on leave, from Bangalore.
Hunter, Lt, Bo, 4th B Rifles, on duty, from Poona.
Annand, Lt, 2nd Bo Grenadiers, on duty, from Poona.

JUNE 2.

Rickett, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Bhuj.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

Salaman, Brig-Surgn, Bo, I M S, from leave, to Poona.

MAY 31.

Maddox, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to Poona.
Smith, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to Poona.

JUNE 1.

Hill, Capt, Ms, Northampton, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Temple, Major, Ms, R A, from leave, to Bangalore.

JUNE 2.

Annand, Lt, Bo, 2nd B Grenadiers, on duty, to Poona.
Hunter, Lt, Bo, 4th B Rifles, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, May 30.)

T R Wyer, Magte and Collr, Meerut, special leave on urgent private affairs out of India for four months with effect from the 25th May 1896.

Mr R W Gillan, Jt Magte, Meerut, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Meerut, vice Mr T R Wyer, granted leave.

Mr H B G Dobbs, I C S, Offg Under Secy to Govt, to be Private Secy to H H the Lieut-Govr and Chief Commr, in succession to Capt F J Nelson, I S C, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept.

Mr C A C Streatfeild, Offg Jt Magte, Jalaun, to officiate as Under Secy to Govt, vice Mr H E Holme.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 30.)

Mr D G Proby, Dist Supt of Police, Balaghat, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 19th inst, of the privilege leave granted him by Order No 2333, dated the 9th ultimo.

On return from the privilege leave granted him by Order No 989, dated the 13th Feb last, Surgn Major H E Banatvala, Civil Surgn, is posted to the Betul Dist.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr L E P Gaskin, I C S, Asst Commr, and Magte of the 1st class in the Jubbulpore Dist, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in Sec 260 of the said Code.

With reference to Order No 3282, dated the 13th inst, Surgn Major C Henderson, Civil Surgn, made over executive charge of the Sangor Jail to Mr L A G Clarke, I C S, on the afternoon of the 20th ultimo.

Surgn Capt R J Marks, 14th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn, Sa gor, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn Major C Henderson, or until further orders.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Surgn Capt R J Marks, Offg Civil Surgn, Saugor, to the executive and medical charge of the Saugor Jail.

Mr A A P Marriott, Extra Asst Commr, 6th grade, to be Extra Asst Commr, 5th grade, sub pro tem, from the 11th Feb to the 3rd March 1896.

The services of Major R J Spurrell, 5th Lancers, Adjutant of the Nagpur Vol Rifle Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Lieut Genl Comdg the Forces Bengal.

Privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr W N Maw, I C S, Asst Commr, Sambalpur.

Mr K M Anderson, Extra Asst Commr, has been placed in charge of the Nimar Treasury.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 19TH TO 25TH MAY.)

EXPORTS.

Simla (s)—Bombay—745 cwt cotton (unpressed)
Pachumba (s)—Bombay—491 cwt cotton (unpressed), 1,408 cwt rapeseed, etc, 702 cwt wheat, and 295 corges skins
Dumra (s)—Bombay—150 bales cotton (for transhipment to Antwerp), 56 cwt cotton (unpressed), 872 cwt rapeseed, etc, 2449 cwt wheat, 1,326 cwt linseed, 1,556 cwt jowaree (for transhipment to Aden), 128 corges skins, and 5,000 cwt bones.
Mahanadi (s)—Bombay—161 bales cotton, 1,500 cwt cott. n (unpressed), 988 cwt rapeseed, etc, and 684 cwt wheat
Stolzenfels (s)—Hamburg—5,215 bales cotton, 480 corges hides, and 9,423 cwt bones
Stozenfels (s)—Bremen—516 bal s cotton
Kola (s)—Bombay—413 bales cotton (for transhipment to Antwerp), 5,000 cwt wheat (for transhipment to Antwerp), 878 cwt jowaree (for transhipment to Aden), 5,000 cwt bones, and 2 0lbs tea (for transhipment to Aden)
Satrunji (s)—Bombay—1449 cwt cotton (unpressed), 144 cwt rapeseed, etc, 4,583 cwt wheat

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall (s)—Liverpool—1,038pieces prints (foreign), 4,500 lbs grey yarns (foreign)
Branksome Hall (s)—Liverpool—1,137 pieces white goods (foreign), 563 pieces prints (foreign)
Dwarka (s)—Bombay—110 pieces grey goods (foreign), 650 pieces white goods (foreign) 400 pieces prints (foreign)
Satrunji (s)—Bombay—100 pieces grey goods (Indian)
Dumra (s)—199 pieces grey goods (foreign), 2,580 pieces grey goods (Indian), 450 pieces white goods (foreign), 800lbs red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 10 cwts steel
Pachumba (s)—Bombay—210 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,695 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,450 pieces white goods (foreign), 180 pieces prints (foreign), 600lbs grey yarns (foreign), 400lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign)
Stolzenfels (s)—Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay—1,590 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,667 cwt steel, and 240 cwt spelter
Gisela (s)—Trieste—480 pieces prints (foreign), 11,220 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign)
Mahanudi (s)—Bombay—20 pieces white goods (foreign), 150 pieces prints (foreign), and 2 cwt yellow metal
Kola (s)—Bombay—9,407 pieces grey goods (foreign), 9,685 pieces grey goods (Indian), 23,382 pieces white goods foreign), 4,418 pieces

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 20 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of Cargo and Coal are informed that the Undersigned have Steam Launches, Barges and Cargo Boats to hire. HASSONALLY MOOLLA HAKIMJEE & BROS., Crawford Market.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN NURSE or a the oughly experienced BABY'S AYAH. No one need apply who cannot produce the very highest testimonials and give a personal reference. Apply by letter to "B," care of this Office.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced English Assistants. Estimates for Repairs of all kinds of musical instruments on application.—S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

"THE SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOLS, FORT and BYCULLA BRIDGE, will be re-opened on Monday, 8th June at 10 a.m."

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

DANTRA and Co.'s well-known TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong Ans. 14; Souchong Ans. 12 and Congou Ans. 10 per lb. N. B. DANTRA and Co. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MART, 21, Esplanade Road, near the Clock Tower, Bombay. INSTALLATIONS Supplied and Erected. Large and Varied Electrical Stock.

CHEAP and COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE in central and healthy part of Fort. Cool Breezes. Lofty nearly ready. Mrs. RUSSELL, Top Floor, Whiteaway and Laidlaw.

STABLES TO LET.—Rupees Twenty a month. Apply Miss RAMSAY, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Mrs. E. MITCHELL, Family and Mr. MacCARTHY and I have stopped at this HOTEL for some days and have been very well satisfied with the accommodation and attendance. The Proprietor is most obliging and will do anything to add to the comfort of his visitors.—E. B. MITCHELL.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. PINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when to be on. Send your orders to Dr. H. E. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co BRYNON & Co: and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Steam Press.

BEST NILGRIS TEA.—Broken Orange Pekoe, per lb. packet Re. 1-4. Orange Pekoe, Re. 1. Pekoe Annas 12.—Pearsant Co.'s Mixture, Annas 10 per lb. —PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book Sellers and Railway Terminus.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE KHUJLEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial solicited.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CANE CHAIRS for Homeward-Bound Passengers Camp and Drawing-room use, a well-selected Assortment has just been received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld. 18, Marine Street.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

CHEAP ARTICLES, near Crawford Markets, next to Omrigar, Oilmen Stores, Tea, Coffee, Patent Medicine, Tobacco, Cigars, Cut-Cheese, Bacon, Ham, &c., Outstation orders attended.—C. S. DeMELLO & Co.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years he other cries, Oh!! I have been using since 40 years!!!

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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WHISKY IN JARS.

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HAVE had great success with their Whiskies in Jars or Kegs. Consumers will find that in this form they receive the fullest value for their money, besides saving in freight.

PRICES.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1 gal. Jar	12 12 and	16 12
2 ,, Jar	24 0 and	31 8
4 ,, Jar	48 0 and	61 0
2 ,, Keg	24 0 and	31 0

JARS AND KEGS FREE.

Jars allowed for on return

1 gal. As. 12; 2 gals. Re. 1-0; 4 gals. Rs. 2-0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

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YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Coloron 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.

100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

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PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

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Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS (Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India). BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H.E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

DR. N. H. GHEESTA, American Dentist, No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD. TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

NOTES, INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY; BY DADABHAI.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.

IN Reuter's London financial telegram of yesterday's date Consols were quoted at 113 1-16 ex div. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower at 101½; 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-16 to £63 3-8; and Sterling Loan, 3½ per cent., was called 120½. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India was unaltered, as was also Paris Exchange on London. Bar Silver was unchanged in value in London, at 31 3-16; and in New York the metal remained as before, together with demand Exchange on London.

The price of Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat was 355 per 416 lbs. shipment this and next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers, market easier in tone. For Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 33½s. was named, same shipment, to the same ports, sellers, market easier. Rapeseed Brown was quoted at 31s., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers, tone easier. For Linseed the quotation was 33½s. per 416 lbs., this and next month shipment, to Havre, Antwarp, and Dunkirk, sellers, market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market was dull yesterday, Surats easier, Arrivals steady. 8,000 bales was the total of the day's sales, of which 200 were East Indians. Spot prices were generally 1-16d. lower all round; while Arrivals were quoted at 4d. for June, 3 63-64d. for June-July, and 3 53-64d. for October-November deliveries. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 8 cents. per lb.; September Futures were 8·04 cents., and December declined 2 points to 6·94 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; the figures below showing the present comparison between this season's figures to date, and those in the two previous years for the same period:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts.....	5,000	4,000	4,900
Two days' do.	5,000	5,300	8,300
Since 1st Sept., 1895	5,090,000	7,840,300	5,798,300

In our local market Cotton continues quiet, and prices have declined Rs. 2. The purchases on Exporters' account were 100 bales each of Bengal, Khangaum, and Akola, at Rs. 151, Rs. 168, and Rs. 168, respectively. The Mills took but 300 bales, of which 200 were Dhulia at Rs. 160, and 100 Damargaum at Rs. 175 per candy.

WHEAT is still in small request, the tone of the market being quiet, and prices unaltered.

SEEDS have been taken to only a small extent, and *Rapeseed* has declined 1 anna per cwt. quotations being as follows in a quiet market:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 7-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	,, 7-1-0 to ,, 7-2-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 6-12-0 to ,, 6-14-0	,,
Do. Red do.....	,, 6-2-0 to ,, 6-4-0	,,
Gingelly, White	,, 42-0-0 to ,, 43-0-0	,,
Do Mixed	,, 39-8-0 to ,, 40-8-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,808	bales.
Wheat	16,073	cwts.
Linseed	21,639	,,
Rapeseed	4,230	,,
Gingellyseed	1,062	,,
Poppyseed	5,314	,,
Groundnuts	1,218	,,
Castorseed	6,980	,,

FREIGHTS.—The market was weak in tone to-day, and a steamer was done for Hamburg at 8s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened steady this morning at 1s. 1 7-8d. to 29-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 1 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Telegraphic was taken to a moderate extent at 1s. 1 29-32d., but the enquiry was very limited. Merchants Bills were scarce, a moderate amount only being reported at our quotation; and rates closed firmer as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 1 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 1 15-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 1 31-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·47	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak and declining at 110¼ for Money and 109-7-8 for Account, at which quotations the market closed.

SHARES.—There has been but little movement in the market to-day, our list showing the following changes:—Currimbhoy and Union each Rs. 25 higher, Manockjee Petit Rs. 15, Cuina and Howard and Bullough Rs. 10 each, Sun Rs 7½, David Rs. 5; and Imperial Cotton Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced 7½ to 1,450 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, Surats easier.

Good Dhollera.....	3 9-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols.....	113 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	120 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	03 3-8
Bar Silver	31 3-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, arrived here this morning.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	2,87,000	4,000	3,96,000
Or per mile of Railway	228	622	9	859
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	21,61,825	48,24,659	84,238	70,70,732
Total for 20 weeks...	22,66,825	51,11,669	88,238	74,66,732
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,860	4,34,360	1,664	5,40,884
Per mile of Ry do.	227	942	4	1,173
Total to corresponding date do.	21,17,715	58,57,963	73,308	80,49,006

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 1,44,884
Ditto to date..... ,, 5,82,274

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	300	...	900
Or per mile of Railway	35	17	...	52
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	8,458	6,554	64	15,076
Total for 20 weeks...	9,058	6,854	64	15,976
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	439	420	2	861
Per mile of Ry do.	26	24	...	50
Total to corresponding date do.	8,856	9,578	58	18,492

Increase for the week .....Rs. 39
Ditto to date..... ,, 2,516

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 23rd May 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	43,953	39,390	4,563	...	75,687	...
Goods	66,934	52,747	14,187	...	...	44,849
Other earnings	6,48.	10,247	...	3,767	...	21,925
Total for week	1,17,367	1,02,384	14,983	...	...	...
Aggregate....	2251918	2243,005	...	...	8,913	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BURMA.

DEATH.

JONES—May 23, at 23, Sparks Street, Rangoon R. Burma, F. T. Jones, Agent, Indian Patent Stove Co., aged 59 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MOORE—May 24, at Krishnagar, the wife of W T Moore, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WESTON—May 2, at Virginia Water, Jane Elizabeth, the beloved only daughter of the late Commander Henry Burton Weston, H E I C S, and of Jane Troughton, his wife, aged 44 years 9 months and 17 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1896.

THAT the resolution by which the Corporation committed itself on January 29th last to undertake the work of house-connections at public expense will have to undergo considerable amendment is clear, not only from the report of the majority of the latest House-Connections Committee, but also from that of the minority, consisting of Messrs. W. R. Hamilton, Dakajee Casinath, Bomanjee Master, K. N. Wadia, and N. N. Katrak. These gentlemen are strongly attached to the principles underlying the decision of five months ago. But they recognise, as every man of common sense must recognise, that adherence to certain of its details is impossible. Under the losely drafted resolution proposed by Dr. Blaney, the Municipality is responsible for the cost of connections on all Government and Port Trust properties, but the minority report recommends an amendment which will render both the authorities named liable for the work themselves. The resolution places the cost of maintenance of the connections after they are made upon the general body of rate-payers; the minority desire that this liability should be limited to one year after construction, an alteration which will practically place the whole cost of maintenance and repair upon the house-owner, the party to whom it in equity belongs. The resolution was silent as to how the large sums of money necessary for the work should be raised, or as to the rate at which it should be spent; the minority desire a maximum limit of three lakhs of rupees per year to be fixed; and that this expenditure should be met from current revenues. The Corporation has hitherto very wisely kept a good balance of twenty lakhs or more in hand, in order to meet any of those sudden emergencies to which the Municipal funds of a large city may at any time be liable. The minority of the Committee apparently look upon these balances as affording a convenient opportunity to escape the reference to Government that the raising of the amount required by loans would involve. Government might refuse to sanction a loan for a purpose to which no other Municipality in the world, so far as we know, can supply a precedent, and this would place the advocates of Municipal chargeability in a difficulty which they hope to avoid by indenting on the balances of the Corporation. But this process will not only involve the risks incidental to a depletion of balances—it will spread the work, which is to cost seventy lakhs in all, over a period of nearly a quarter of a century. This would be most unjust to those districts taken in hand last which would be contributing to the cost of connections many years before they received any benefit. The recommendations of the minority are, with the exception of a few additional details, practically identical with the amendment which Mr. Hamilton moved in the course of the debate last November, and which was rejected by 32 votes to 20. That amendment was to the effect "that all house-connections shall be constructed by the Municipality except on properties belonging to the Government or the Port Trust. For the present the cost shall be defrayed by the Municipality, but it is desirable that the work should be carried out systematically, and if necessary taxation should be increased to recoup the cost of the works."

The majority of the Committee give a number of weighty reasons for a much more complete revision of the motion of January 29th last than that suggested by their dissentient colleagues. The subject has been so fully discussed from time to time that it is not easy to advance any arguments having the merit of originality against the policy of making the rate-payers meet charges which should fall on the house-owners. The leading arguments of the majority were set forth in these columns when the subject was under discussion five months ago; and little needs to be now said concerning them except that the forensic force and emphasis with which they are put makes the problem of the authorship of the draft report an easy one. There was some difference of opinion as to the terms of the reference, but the majority adopted as the basis of discussion the theory "that in house-connections, as in other similar matters, the simplest manner of carrying them out would be to make each house-owner construct and pay for the requirements of his house or premises, unless and until good and substantial reasons compelled a departure from this policy, which, so to say, automatically adjusted the burden to the requirement, each house-owner thus paying neither more nor less than what was actually required for his own house." This method greatly simplified the discussion, which was mainly confined to a consideration of the arguments the minority members brought forward to show that in the matter of house-connections there are special reasons which render it desirable to depart from a rule adopted in all other cities. The great point of Mr. Hamilton and the other dissentients was that good and efficient connections cannot be secured unless they are carried out departmentally—in other words, unless the Municipality does the whole of the work. This is eminently a question for experts to decide, and the Committee were therefore well advised in examining Mr. Smith, and Mr. James, the Drainage Engineers, on the subject. Singularly enough the report of the majority and that of the minority diametrically differ as to the statements made by these officers. The majority assert that their examination goes to show that there is no reason to suppose that with a proper Municipal staff to supervise the work, under regulations, which the Commissioner is entitled under the Act to enforce with regard to the material used and the manner of construction, the house-owners could not be left to do the work themselves with perfect safety as to its satisfactory character. On the other hand, the minority report asserts that Mr. James stated that the work when done by private contractors is almost invariably scamped; that the supervison that can be exercised is very defective, and that "the municipal work is ten times better than private work." It is evident that a misunderstanding has arisen somewhere, for Mr. Mehta in a separate minute describes the summary of Mr. James' evidence given in the minority report as "absolutely incorrect and misleading." The question being one of fact, rather than of opinion, there will be no difficulty in clearing up this disputed point, if prior to the discussion of the report the Commissioner obtains from Mr. James a statement of his actual views on the question of departmental versus contracted work. There can be little doubt, that however close the supervision of Municipal officers may be, the work is not likely to be so well done by plumbers employed by the owners as it would be by Municipal agency, and we regret that the majority report does not maintain the principle laid down in the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla last January that the work should be done by Municipal agency and the cost recovered in instalments from the owners.

However, a give and take policy must be pursued if the divergent parties in the Corporation are to come to an understanding. The most hopeful sign that this consumation will be arrived at is supplied by the fact that in the report, not only of the minority, but of the majority also, the spirit of compromise and conciliation has prevailed. Both parties make considerable advances towards narrowing the differences between the advocates of charging the Municipality with the cost, and those who consider that the owner should be held responsible. We should have no doubt that these concessions would lead to a satisfactory settlement, were it not that the landlord interest, although very strong in the Corporation, is for some reason or other almost entirely unrepresented on the Committee. It is, therefore, to be feared that this powerful interest will oppose both the majority and minority report and seek to adhere, with certain modifications, to the resolution of last January. Two-thirds of the Committee are convinced that "the only safe and practicable course open to the Corporation is to require all house-owners in future to place house-connections to their houses at their own expense," and that this can be done under proper Municipal supervision without the work being badly done. But at the same time they have made an important limitation of the signification of the term "house-connections." They argue that as the line of sewers is determined by various external considerations a house-owner who happens to have his house further from the line of sewers than his neighbour, should not in consequence be called upon to pay the additional cost involved in making the connection from his private property to the sewer. They have therefore come to the conclusion that the cost of all work on any public lane, street, road, or ground, should be considered to be really part and parcel of the general drainage expenses, and should be defrayed out of funds devoted to them, and that the rest of the work only should be treated as strictly appertaining to house-connections, for which the private owner can be properly held liable. The minority object to this proposal on the ground that it will divide responsibility and will result in the Municipal part of the work being well done, and that of the private owner badly done. "If we are to spend from 23 to 35 lakhs on the work in the streets," they say in effect, "why not go further and complete the work at a total expenditure of seventy lakhs." No doubt the compromise suggested by the majority of the Committee is open to this and other criticisms, but on the whole their suggestions are very reasonable, and we hope that by their acceptance with some modifications the vexed question of the cost of house-connections will be finally settled.

ACCORDING to our London correspondent, there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth amongst Liberals, especially that section described by Mr. Gladstone some years ago as the backbone of the party, at the attitude of the Irish members with reference to the vexed Educational question. It is said that their support of Voluntaryism is only the last straw, or, as the *Westminster Gazette* puts it, "the climax of a series of circumstances which have weakened the Liberal party during the last twelve months." But it may be safely said that if Mr. Dillon and his forces, instead of going into the Ministerial lobby to swell the already enormous majority in favour of the proposed new system of elementary education, had gone to the rescue of the attenuated ranks captained by Sir William Harcourt, we should not have heard anything more about Mr. Healy's damaging blow during the General Election in charging the Liberal party with trafficking in Irish seats. This is one of the circumstances alluded to by the *Westminster*. Why there should be quite so much irritation we do not quite see. It may be even galling to Liberals if it be true that at the General Election the Irish Catholic voters in the English constituencies dropped Home Rule altogether and "at the bidding of their priests gave a vote for those Tory candidates who pledged themselves to the subsidising of Catholic Schools," but to read the comments of certain Liberal journalists and the speeches of certain Nonconformist divines, one might imagine that the action of the Irish representatives had come as a surprise to their allies. Most persons, we should have imagined, foresaw when Mr. Gladstone pronounced for Home Rule, that when the time came for the consideration of the religious question the Irish members would not be found fighting under the Liberal banner. However that may be, the Liberals are as much annoyed at the action of Mr. Dillon and his followers as if those gentlemen had been guilty of a sudden betrayal. Indeed, those or similar words are applied to their conduct by an eminent representative of the Nonconformists, who accuses the Irish Home Rulers of having flouted Home Rule. "We have reached a point," says an influential Liberal paper, "at which the Irishmen tell us practically that there are other causes more important than Home Rule." If they cannot, it is argued, complain if in these circumstances the zeal of the Liberal party also showed some slackening. On the day of the second reading of Sir John Gorst's Bill the anti-Parnellites met in the historic Room 15 and passed the following resolution:—"That, while we consider the Education Bill objectionable in many respects, and where it touches the interests of the Catholic schools entirely inadequate, we nevertheless agree to vote as a party for the second reading of the Bill, determined in Committee to improve it where Catholic interests are concerned, and also to help the Nonconformists to protect themselves from injustice under the Bill." It will be seen that a desire is shown to avoid offending the Nonconformists as much as possible, and Mr. Dillon almost with tears in his eyes and with evident sincerity declared that it was with a sense of the deepest pain he felt compelled to go into the lobby against his Liberal friends. Mr. T. P. O'Connor earlier in the debate, the curtailment of which by means of the closure is bitterly resented by the Opposition, had taken the opportunity of explaining that he only supported the Bill for the sake of the Catholic schools and not out of love for the "reactionary" principles, as Progressists call them, enunciated in the Ministerial measure. He was, he said, obliged to approach the Bill from two different and to some extent conflicting points of view. On the one hand, he was bound to look upon the Bill as it affected his own countrymen in this country, and from that point of view he found himself in agreement with the main principles of the Bill; on the other hand, it was impossible for him as an Irishman to forget that the truest friends Irishmen had in England were the members of the Nonconformist party, to whom they were bound by many similarities in their social and religious struggles. This rather serious domestic quarrel has given great delight to the Conservative journals, who, however, pretend that it is not of any importance, as in their opinion, though not in Mr. Balfour's, Home Rule was killed at the polling booths ten months ago. The *St. James's Gazette* takes pleasure in calling the attention of the Irish members to a speech of the Rev. Dr. Berry, the well-known Wolverhampton Minister, who has just been appointed President of the Congregational Union. That gentleman quoted a saying of a brother Minister: "Oliver Cromwell is not dead; he is only sleeping." "It is for you and for me to waken him," said Dr. Berry. Another thing that has caused the Opposition almost as much annoyance as the "defection" of the Irish party is the abstention of Mr. G. Dixon from the division. Mr. Dixon, as everyone knows, is the most prominent opponent of the voluntary system to be found in all England, and yet his devotion to the Government is such that he would not vote against the second reading. Is not this a Great Tribute to the strength of the Ministry now in power?

IN reference to the reproduction of the report of the House-Connections Committee in our yesterday's issue, we find that we were in error in stating that the Hon. Mr. Mehta forwarded "a memo. from Mr. James, to prove that the dissentient minute does not accurately represent his views." The minute from Mr. James merely shows the difference in the procedure adopted when house-connections are carried out departmentally and when they are carried out by plumbers engaged by private owners.

WE regret to announce the death, on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, at Ahmedabad, of Moonshi Fakrudin bin Mainudin, at the ripe age of close on 100 years. He was granted a pension in July 1862, and was highly spoken of in the Government Resolution issued on the occasion. After taking his pension, he devoted himself for 15 years to collecting materials for a history of Guzerat, which he had since accomplished after a great deal of trouble and expense. His book is now being printed at Ajmere, in the Moinul Hind Akhbar Press and is called after its author Fukhrul Awlia Guzerat. The deceased died of fever and general debility, and leaves behind him two sons and five grandsons to lament his death.

A CEYLON correspondent writing on May 27th, says:—"There's no doubt about the monsoon now; here it is, and we're in for nothing but rain for weeks." So everyone has remarked two or three times a day, since Friday or Saturday last, and then just when everything looks blackest and the rain has been falling with apparently steady persistence, *hey presto*, out comes the sun, and we are obliged to acknowledge that if this be indeed the monsoon it is a monsoon of the very gentlest and mildest description—so far.

A NATIVE correspondent writes: "With a Native Collector at Sholapur, the old agitation is being revived by the natives of having a native non-official President, and to aid this object, the present Native Collector is willing to resign. Our correspondent adds that the masses are not at all in favour of non-officials being at the head of their Municipalities, and thinks that the clock will be put back. Non-officials as a rule are not thought much of, and their own colleagues do not respect them, and it will be apparently a retrograde step to go back from the official to the non-official regimes, in places like Sholapur, Nagar, Belgaum, &c. Government should not depend on Municipal votes in such matters as they are not really representative, but such agitations are got up by the educated Brahmin section worked by wire-pullers at Poona, *vide* the late abortive attempt at Thanna.

CAN no inventive genius, asks a Calcutta correspondent, furnish our wretched tramway horses with some better protection from the sun than the slab of sola at present in use. One has but to place his hand beneath this presumed protection to become convinced of its utter futility; jammed down on the poor creature's head, without the least facility for a current of air, these slabs are a direct cause of staggers arising from sunstroke. We would suggest a curved cane network springing from the apex of the collar, that should be carried at least six inches above the animal's head. This would ensure a free circulation of air and relieve the poor beasts from the wobbling about of the contrivance now in vogue.

AN up-country paper writes: "A Man-eater was shot in Burma, the other day, with a double barrelled breech-loading sixteen bore snipe gun, of which only the right barrel could be

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COST OF THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The *Times*, in a special article, again urges the injustice of charging the Indian Exchequer with the regular pay of the Indian contingent sent to Suakin.

MR. RHODES AT BULUWAYO.

JUNE 2.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has arrived at Buluwayo.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, JUNE, 1.

Mr. Curzon, replying to Mr. Morley in the Commons, said that there had been no negotiations with Germany regarding recent events in the Soudan.

Communications, he said, had passed between the British Government and Italy, but they were solely of a military nature, and, therefore, it was impossible to publish them.

LORD WOLSELEY AT THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Lord Wolseley and the Head-Quarters Staff, all in full uniform, besides the Diplomatic Body in London and the Military attachés, visited the Military tournament at Islington, to-day.

The men representing the Indian and Colonial forces were most warmly applauded. The great feature of the show was the pageant, "The Sons of the Empire."

MR. BRANDT'S APPOINTMENT CONTRADICTED.

The *Times'* statement from Berlin that Mr. Brandt had been appointed Adviser in Foreign Affairs to the Tsung-li-Yamen at Pekin, is without foundation.

THE APPROPRIATION OF THE EGYPTIAN RESERVE.

CAIRO, JUNE 1.

The judgment of the Egyptian Mixed Tribunal regarding the appropriation of the Reserve Fund for the Nile Expedition has been deferred until the 8th instant.

STUDENTS RIOT AT CAIRO.

JUNE 2.

A riot has taken place among the students at the Elashar Mosque here, where a case of cholera had occurred.

The officials, on seeking to enforce sanitary measures, were resisted, and the Police who came to their aid were stoned and the Governor wounded.

The Police then opened fire and killed three of the students.

One hundred arrests were made, and order was eventually restored.

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 2.

The Porte appears to be resolved to quell the Cretan insurrection by force of arms.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR CRETE.

A further reinforcement of thirty-five battalions of Turkish regular troops have been ordered to Crete.

Many of the insurgents there have retreated to the Mountains, and proclaimed the union of Crete with Greece.

TRIAL OF GENERAL BARATIERI.

ROME, JUNE 1.

The Chamber of Deputies has authorised the trial of General Baratieri.

THE COMING MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The weather report has been sent to press, and it fully confirms the preliminary forecast already published by the Meteorological Department. The moonsoon will make its appearance on the West Coast first about the 20th June.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT AT SUAKIN.

Colonel Egerton wires this morning all well with the troops. The first Section leaves Suakin to-morrow.

THE LEGISLATIVE SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. Harvey James, Legislative Secretary to the Government of India, retires from the Service during the current year, after completing nearly twenty-seven years' service. Mr. Macpherson will be appointed Legislative Secretary in his place; Mr. Carnduff being confirmed as Deputy Secretary, and Mr. Stoddard remaining on as Personal Assistant.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. Barnes, Foreign Secretary, gives over charge before the Calcutta season.

Mr. Barnes probably succeeds Sir James Browne at Quetta, after being relieved of the Foreign Secretaryship.

THE GILGIT ROUTE.

It has been ruled that officers will in future be permitted to proceed to India from Gilgit, and *vice versa*, via Khagan route.

THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

It has been decided that the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior will visit the Viceroy here very shortly.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR.

The Maharajah of Kashmir will not, as was anticipated, pay an official visit during the present season.

THE RAILWAY REPORT.

The Railway Administration Report was published this morning. The net earnings realized were Rs. 1,41,170,200 against Rs. 1,35,249,364 in December 1894. The aggregate tonnage carried was 33,628,030 against 32,643,764 tons in the preceding year. The goods earnings were Rs. 1,63,693,593, showing an increase of over twelve lakhs. The passenger earnings were Rs.80,220,927, showing an increase of more than forty-four lakhs. The number of passengers carried shows an increase of 7,354,380. The gross earnings were Rs. 2,62,369,060, showing an increase of Rs. 7,280,496. The total sanctioned mileage up to 31st March of the present year was 23,467 miles, showing an increase of 2,394 miles.

THE MOOLTAN FORT.

The old Fort Mooltan will be from date garrisoned by a detachment of British Infantry.

ASSASSINATION OF H. H. AGA JANGISHAH AND HIS SON.

POONA, JUNE 2.

News has been received in Poona from Jeddah of the assassination of Aga Jangishah, uncle of the present Aga Khan, and his son, Aga Abbas Shah, while he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Deceased was well-known in the racing circle. Great sympathy is felt for his Highness' family. Further particulars are awaited.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 15.

MR. GEORGE COTTON'S proposal that the Indian guaranteed railways should be transferred to provincial trusts paying a fixed rate of interest on bonds issued for the purchase of the lines and that the profits should be devoted to the cheapening of rates or the improvement of facilities of transport, is again animadverted upon by the *Manchester Guardian*. That paper urges that under such a scheme, any profits which the Government might reasonably expect to receive under a system of Government monopoly—and there would be the profits now paid to the companies, for instance—would be sacrificed. It then propounds the following questions:—How would the strategitical lines be administered? Would the merely local population be called upon to make good the losses, while populations in the districts where the railways paid had the advantage of exceptionally low rates as a consequence of the sacrifice of the profits in unremunerative districts in the way proposed? Surely if the taunts worked "amicably together" the effect would be a uniform system of rates which would come to the same thing as a general monopoly, and would scarcely be consistent with "a desire to meet local requirements." How would the existing dispute with reference to the rival interests of Bombay and Calcutta and the rates on the lines running to these ports be adjusted by the respective local trusts in accordance with "local requirements"? The railway system of India, taken as a whole, remarks the *Guardian*, pays as it is; the loss to the Government results merely from the fact that exceptional profits are earned by the guaranteed companies from the lines running through the paying districts, while the Government has to pay the losses on the strategical and poorer, but equally essential, lines.

A correspondent to the same paper points out that Lord George Hamilton, in his letter to Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., as chairman of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, has said that "it is difficult to see how, if any cotton duties yielding about Rs. 10,000,000 a year were necessary, there could have been a fuller simplification of the tariff." On the assumption that no further modification can be looked for unless a substitute for the duties can be found he proceeds to discuss the question as to where the substitute is to come from. He points out that during the last five years the Indian Mints were open, from 1888 to 1892, the average yearly coinage was Rs. 95,000,000, on which a 10 per cent. seigniorage would yield Rs. 9,500,000 a year, or very nearly the same as the reduced cotton duties. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in his Budget speech on the 17th March, pointed out that "India now has an inconvertible appreciated currency, which, however much relief it may have given for a time to the Government of India, cannot be held to be a satisfactory or final solution of this great question." The actual relief obtained by the Indian Government during the two years the experiment has been practically in force is 20 per cent., inclusive of the 5 per cent. import duty on silver. That is to say, that on the average of the two years Council bills have realised about 15 per cent. more than the current melting or intrinsic value of the rupee, plus the 5 per cent. import duty. It is universally admitted that if the Indian Mints were re-opened and the duty on silver repealed the price of silver would rise, owing to the increased demand. Putting this rise at only 10 per cent., to say 34d. per ounce for standard silver, the rupee in India would then be worth 12·76., equal to 14·04d., inclusive of 10 per cent. seigniorage, or nearly 1d. more than the price realised last year with closed Mints, and nearly 1d. more than that realised in the year 1894-95. The great advantage of this procedure would be that not only would the need for cotton duties disappear, but the rupee would no longer be an inconvertible token coin, but would permanently continue at a fixed rate of 10 per cent. above its intrinsic value, instead of fluctuating at 16 to 26 per cent. above such value, and thereby utterly disorganising trade not only with gold but also with silver countries. For instance, last year, although silver only fluctuated on the monthly average between 30·3d. and 31·5d., or 4 per cent., the rupee fluctuated between 13·17d. and 14·62d., or 11 per cent. If silver rose more than 3d. per ounce on the re-opening of the Mints—and it must not be forgotten that it fell nearly 9d. on their closing,—the need for import duties would entirely disappear. It is evident that this correspondent has much to learn. If he waits for the Mints to be opened before the cotton duties are entirely abolished he will have to wait a long time. India has no desire to again become the gold sink of the world.

Particulars of the amount of the exports to each foreign country and British possession during the first quarter of this and the two preceding years have been issued by the Board of Trade. The total value of the exports to foreign countries in the three months ended March 31 last was £40,211,320, against £35,945,367 in the corresponding period of 1895, showing an increase this year of £4,265,953. Of this increase not less than £3,408,614 occurs in the exports to Russia, the Scandinavian States, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France. The only other foreign countries to which the exports show any important expansion are China, Japan, and the Argentine Republic. It is clear, however, that it is to the growth of our export trade with Northern Europe that most of the increase is attributable. But this growth cannot be taken as evidence of a better state of business there without important qualification. Last year the severe frosts of January and February checked industry and traffic all over the northern part of the Continent, whilst this year the mild winter created quite opposite conditions, and the navigation of the Baltic was opened much earlier than usual. To the United States the exports reached only £6,757,931, against £7,402,782 in the first three months of 1895, showing a decrease of £644,851, a fact which appears somewhat surprising in view of the great activity of the Yorkshire trade with America during the earlier part of the present year. To British colonies and possessions the exports were £21,021,723, against £16,774,994 in the first quarter of 1895, the increase this year being £4,246,729. Of this amount £1,482,886 is shown under the head of Australasia, and it is undoubtedly a sign of growing healthiness of trade there. The rest of the increase in the trade with British possessions is due chiefly to larger exports to India. Here again, however, special circumstances must be considered. In the early months of 1895 the shipments of cotton goods to India were cut down in consequence of the imposition of the impors duties in December, 1894. It is not surprising, therefore, that the figures for the first quarter of this year should show a substantial recovery. They are, however, still below those of the corrsponding period of 1894.

At Chicago last month a report was made to the national Association of Manufacturers upon the menace offered to American industries by the recent wonderful development of manufactures in Japan. The report showed that Japanese goods of hundreds of different kinds, made upon American and British machinery after American patterns, are appearing in the American market. They are offered at prices which no American manufacturer can touch under existing conditions. One reason is that they are made by labourers who earn less in a week than an American factory hand earns in a single day. But the principal reason is that the Japanese manufacturer has a huge export bounty because of the difference between gold and silver. Not only this, but the same differences operate as a protective duty of about 100 per cent. against the intrusion of American products into his market. The National Association, in accepting the report, appointed a committee to bring the matter to the attention of Congress, and to ask that it be made the subject of investigation. This will be done, and probably when the facts reach the American people, they will realise, as some manufacturers already do, the frightful nature of this threat offered from the East to American manufacturers and working men. Ever since the Americans became a nation they have been dreading and trying to shelter themselves from rivalry of Europe in this market. But here, in the Orient, is the promise of competition so terrible that that offered by Europe seems positively so unimportant. Permit this development of Japan to continue, and the McKinley tariff rates multiplied by ten will not avail to give to American industries the protection they must have.

The continued depressed condition of the cotton spinning trade is causing a great deal of discussion. A correspondent writing to one of the leading papers in the textile districts, says he believes that the cause of this depression is not primarily overproduction, but the result of injudicious, not to say reckless, selling. In the long run the production is sold, but at a loss instead of a profit, which he considers need not be the case. The idea of running a mill to earn dividends seems largely to have been lost sight of in these days. If the cotton broker, the banker, the yarn agent, and the employes get their pay, which, as long as the mill works they do, the shareholder and even the loanholder are hardly considered. At the present time that stocks are smaller than they were, and certainly there are fewer spindles running, which proves that for some time back the production, and more than the production, has been sold, and yet, generally speaking, there is no improvement in the margin. No matter what the price of cotton may be the spinner is kept to a margin of barely 2d. on the price of his cotton for 34d. twist, and this margin must result in loss if the accounts be properly kept. There are numerous predictions of a rise or a fall in cotton, but the price of cotton is of small account to the spinner. What he wants is a profit on the cotton when spun, whatever the initial cost. Last year they had cotton at 3d., and in the same year at 5d., and all the time the mills were, for the most part, steadily losing money. What, then, is the remedy, asks the correspondent. He replies: "I say a better system of selling the yarn would go a long way to improve the unfortunate spinner's position. What that system should be is open to question, and I hope that a correspondence on the subject may be the outcome of this letter which will at least go some way to improve the position of the spinner, whose case seems at present to be hopeless. I have talked with leading merchants, who tell me they are doing as large a business as ever, and expect to continue to do so; and the Board of Trade returns confirm this. Why, then, should this enormous trade continue to be done at a loss to the producer, while everybody else connected with it makes something out of it, whether much or little? Some say at once, "You must reduce wages." I reply that under existing conditions if the wages cost were eliminated we should very soon be no better off; whatever saving in cost is effected, whether by cheaper cotton, lower wages, or any other cause, the full advantage is claimed by and at once conceded to the buyer, and I don't for a moment blame him. His business is to buy as cheaply as possible; but it is also the business of the seller to refuse to sell at a loss, and this simple fact is all that it is requisite to recognise and to act upon to ensure the spinner a price that will a least cover the cost of production. Surely the united wisdom of the trade is equal to devising some means whereby the present ruinous competition may be stopped and a healthier state of things result. If not, the outlook for the trade is deplorable."

In spite of the primitive circumstances under which gold-mining in the Khanate of Bokhara is carried on, it is one of the most considerable and profitable branches of industry in the district. There are those who tell us that it is worthy of English capital and enterprise, to be used, perhaps, in alliance with Russian, because of the friendliness which exists between Bokhara and Russia. A mining engineer reports that the conglomerates comprising the ridges of the Western Darvasa mountains consist of round pebbles the size of an ordinary hazel-nut, one centimetre and more in diameter. The gold bearing conglomerates are deeply worn in consequence of the influence of the atmosphere, and deliver a material which forms itself into auriferous sand in some places, for instance, on the lower and middle current of the river Ak-Su, and also on some other small rivers. There the gold bearing conglomerates comprise a very large area; at the bottom of the defiles turf is mostly absent and the sand taken from the very surface contains gold, although frequently in very small quantities. The mining engineer referred to made a few pannings in some places and he found them to give from 60 to 80 doljas to every 100 poods—96 doljas being equal to 2,408 drams and one pood to 36,113 lb. English, which he considers a minimum yield, a much higher one being obtainable by modern mining methods. The industry has existed for several hundred years past; tradition traces it back to the reign of Chinghis-Khan. At present both mining and trade in the Khanate are free, and every one paying a certain tax in favour of the Ameer has the right of prospecting and mining. Thus, wherever the sand contains gold, there are found miners, either inhabitants or strangers. The means of extracting are primitively simple, and consist of either panning or of washing the sand over thin felt, without any preliminary preparation. Small gold and dust is carried away with the water, and much is lost in undissolved clay. The miners themselves estimate the loss at fifty per cent., even without taking into consideration the clay loss. The mines are low gallery constructions, about sixty fathoms in length. To enter, one must bend or even crowl; clay pots filled with sesamum or sheep's tallow are used for lighting, a piece of rag forming the wick; the material mined is raised to the surface in little baskets carried by boys, and even this method of mining is only carried on during part of the year. It is probably worth considering whether attention might not be directed in earnest to the industry.

In the Board of Trade returns for the month of April the principal feature of the details of the exports of cotton yarns of all kinds is the increased shipments to India, and, once more, to Japan. The total increase is in value only, the aggregate quantity showing a decrease; but in the case of India and Japan there are increases in quantity as well as value. As regards cotton piece-goods the total quantity shows a decrease of about 640,000 yards against April last year, and a decrease of 17,781,000 yards as against April, 1894, while the value exhibits an increase of £290,000 against April last year and a decrease at £194,000 against April, 1894. Increased quantities were sent to Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, and Greece, amongst the Continental markets; while the shipments to Portugal and the Azores, Italy, and Turkey showed a very great falling off in each case. The shipments to all the markets of North Africa and the West Coast of Africa also declined, those to Morocco very greatly; but there was an increase to the British possessions in South Africa. The United States, the West Indies, and the markets of Central and South America all took considerably smaller quantities, with the exception of Peru and Uruguay, the falling off being very large in the cases of Chili and the Republic of Colombia. There were also marked decreases to Persia, Dutch India, the Philippines, and China, including Hong Kong. Japan took a slightly larger quantity than last year. There was a considerable increase in the yardage sent to Bombay, Bengal, and Burma, but a great falling off to Madras, and there were diminished shipments to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. Bengal and Burma were far away the chief Indian markets for cotton goods during April. Finally there was some increase in the quantities sent to Australasia and British North America. Taking the aggregate figures for all markets, grey goods and bleached goods again show decreases, which were not fully counter balanced by increased shipments of printed and dyed goods and goods woven of coloured yarns.

An interesting reference was made by the chairman of the National Provincial Bank of England yesterday to the rate of interest and the amount of deposits allowed by the Post Office Savings Banks. He complained that they had felt the competition of the Post Office Savings Banks more and more, and they could only hope, from the Budget speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that some steps would be taken by the Government to reduce the interest upon large deposits. He certainly "thought that the recent alteration in the total amount of deposits allowed was a direct interference with the banking trade of this country. They did not complain of the interest allowed on small deposits, because, as bankers, they were naturally interested in cultivating anything which was a cause of thrift among the great mass of the working population, but they did complain of the advantages which the alteration afforded to a totally different class of the community who were perfectly well able to take care of themselves." To what extent the banks have suffered it is, of course, impossible to say, but there is no doubt that a large amount of money has found its way into the Post Office which would not have gone there had there been no raising of the limit, and it is particularly in a time of cheap money, such as we have had for a long time past, that this would occur.

ASSASSINATION OF H. H. AGA JANGISHAH AND HIS SON AT JEDDAH.

SUICIDE OF THE ASSASSINS IN PRISON.

MOURNING IN THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

THE whole native community, but more especially the Khojas of Bombay, have been shocked and surprised at the sad news of the assassination of H. H. Aga Jangishah and his younger son, Aga Abbas Shah, at Jeddah. Only a few days ago a letter was received from Aga Jangishah stating that he had been to Mecca and Medina, paid homage to the tomb of the Prophet, completed the holy pilgrimage, and was about to return to Bombay in excellent health and spirits. But the electric cable has now brought very different information. The telegram was actually received in Bombay on Monday afternoon, but it was purposely kept back for some time, as it was anticipated that the sudden revelation of the cruel fate of Jangishah and his son, Agga Abbas Shah, might have a serious effect upon H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, and his uncle, H. H. Aga Akbar Shah, the younger brother of Jangishah.

Aga Jangishah left Bombay for a pilgrimage to the holy places in Arabia in March last by the s. s. Hooseini, belonging to the Persian Steam Navigation Company. It was exactly three months yesterday that he left Bombay. He was accompanied by his wife, his daughter, his niece, his younger son, and a retinue of fifty followers. As it was first supposed, it is not these followers who are said to have perpetrated the dark crime. He performed a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, and while on his way back to Bombay was staying at Jeddah, where he was assassinated while engaged in morning prayer. A cry was heard by his son, Aga Abbas Shah, who was only seventeen years of age. On hearing the loud shrieks, he ran to the room, which was shut from inside. The villains, after doing Aga Jungishah to death, fell upon his son, and cruelly murdered him before assistance could reach him. The melancholy event struck terror into the hearts of the other members of the family, but before the rascals could attack any of the females, two of them were secured, while the third made good his escape. The supposed motive of the terrible and cruel deed has been exercising the mind of the members of his co-religionists in Bombay, but they have failed to discover any, for Aga Jangishah was very popular with and kind to his followers.

A very painful recollection will always remain attached to this event. Aga Jangishah's daughter was engaged to H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, and the marriage was to be celebrated on the arrival of Aga Jangishah and his daughter in Bombay. Preparations were going on in connection with the celebration of the marriage, and H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, who returned to Bombay from Mahableshwar, where he had been spending the hot season, to celebrate the festival of Ide Kadir, which fell off only two days back, was looking forward to his nuptial with evident delight. But the garbs of rejoicing have taken the place of sorrow, and the whole Khoja community, who have gone into mourning, are greatly afflicted by the news of the assassination. The news of the assassination has been wired to Aga Samshudin Shah, second son of the late Aga Jangisha, who is now on a shooting excursion at Diksel, in the Sholapur District. Aga Moochul Shah, the son-in-law of Jangishah, who is ill at Poona, is still kept in the dark about the occurrence.

The first news of the deplorable occurrence, which has cast a gloom over the Khoja community in Bombay, was received by wire, from Jeddah, by Aga Abdul Hoosein Shirazi, Bombay agent of the Persian Steam Navigation Company. It was stated in the telegram that Jangishah and his son were murdered by three of his followers, and two of whom were immediately arrested, while the third managed to escape. The latest information, however, puts quite a different complexion on the whole affair, and shows that the assassins were not the followers of Aga Jangishah, but they were the emeemies of the Ismaelis sect. The cause of the foul deed is enshrouded in mystery, and at present it is not safe to hazard any opinion, although wild rumours on the point have been in circulation throughout the town. The news was confirmed by another telegram, which was received the same night, from the wife of Aga Jangishah. Aga Shirazi, who knew the danger of suddenly divulging the news to the family of Aga Jangishah, at once communicated with the Persian Consul-General, who after mature consideration gently broke the news to H. H. Aga Akbar Shah, to whom it was first represented that Jangishah was attacked with cholera, and that there was hardly any hope of his surviving the terrible malady. The news came to Aga Akbar Shah like a thunderbolt. He at once became inconsolate, just as if he had divined that something bad gone wrong with his affectionate brother. Aga Akbar Shah had been in delicate health for some time past, and mysteriously enough for the last two days he felt a presentiment of some approaching calamity. He insisted on seeing the telegram that announced the illness of his brother; but as it was deemed inadvisable to keep him in suspense any longer, the news was gently broken to him. Aga Akbar Shah at once broke into tears, and it was with very great difficulty that he was taken to his chamber. This done, the next step of those immediately concerned in the welfare of the family was to apprise H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah with the terrible news. It was a most difficult task to break the news to his Highness, who had very great affection for his revered uncle. The painful subject was broached to him in a very round, about manner. But his Highness at once went into a swoon as soon as he heard the news, and it was with great difficulty that he was again brought to his senses.

At first the news was hardly credited in the town, but once it was confirmed, people flocked to Aga Khan's bungalow at Mount Road to pay a visit of condolence to the bereaved family. The Khojas, who are the followers of the Aga Khan, at once closed their shops, and suspended business for the rest of the day, and in the evening went to say their prayers at Hasanabad, where the remains of the late Aga Khan where interred in a splendid tomb. The solemn prayer for peace to the soul of the departed, which is known by the name of *Fatia-Khanee*, was performed yesterday at Hasanabad. The Persian Consul-General, Aga Abdul Hoosein Shiraji, Mirza Hoosein Khan, Sardar Mir Abdulally, and almost all the leading Khojas attended the mourning meeting. The Moguls, who attended the meeting, had put on a black cloak of mourning called the *shid-posh*. The ceremony will be continued to-day and to-morrow also. On the third day of mourning, a "taboot" will be taken out as a symbol of mourning in the form of a procession.

Amongst those who paid a visit of condolence to the Aga Khan were Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; the Police Commissioner, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E.; Mr. G. H. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Sirdar Mir Abdulali; Aga Abdul Hoosein Shirazi, and others.

The late Aga Jangishah was a man of a very pious and religious turn of mind. He was exceedingly popular, not only in his own community, but also among the European, Parsee, and Hindu society. He freely mixed with the upper classes of the communities and owing to his genial and amiable character, noble looks, and charitable disposition, he had won the golden opinions of all the people with whom he came into contact. When he started on his pilgrimage it was thought that his journey was a very perilous one, and was likely to be attended with grave results, for he was a staunch Shiah, and, therefore, likely to suffer at the hands of some evil Sunni. Some anxiety of his safety was, therefore, naturally felt in Bombay. But the danger came from an unexpected quarter, viz., from his own camp. The Khojas, who look upon the present Aga Khan as their spiritual guide, are bowed down with shame and poignant grief to think that the assassins were no other than Khojas. As far as could be ascertained at present, robbery seems to have been the motive for the terrible crime but it might be that it was planned at the instigation of some fanatic. Aga Jangishah was greatly esteemed for his piety and deeds of charity. He was a very enlightened and intelligent citizen, and his influence over his co-religionists was unbounded. He was nearly fifty-two years of age. Aga Jangishah lost his mother last year, and shortly afterwards he had the misfortune to lose his eldest son, Aga Zainul Abedin Shah, whose remains were carried to Kerbella for interment there. Aga Jangishah was the only gentleman of the whole Aga Khan's family who ever dared to go to Mecca, and he was the only fortunate man who was able to visit the sacred tomb of the Prophet and propagator of the Islam religion. That he undertook such a hazardous journey speaks a great deal for his courage and his zeal for his religion. The late Aga Jangishah was a great Persian and Arabic scholar. His taste for these languages was great, and he had written several books on religious matters in Arabic and Persian. He did not hanker after civic honours, and, therefore, he was only a Justice of the Peace. He was a keen sportsman, owning several racers, and was invariably fortunate enough to win in the races. He was a regular attendant at the turf meetings. His son, Aga Abbas Shah, was not yet out of his teens. He was a student of St. Mary's College, and passed his matriculation examination last year from that institute. He was a very promising youth, and very high expectations were formed of him, but by the cruel hands of the assassins he has been laid low long before his time. It is indeed melancholy to think that both the father and the son should be murdered when they were safe in the Port of Jeddah and contemplating with delight their return to Bombay. Aga Jangishah was the oldest member of the Aga Khan's family. He was every inch a nobleman. He was greatly respected by everybody, and his loss will be greatly felt. During the minority of the present Aga Khan, he acted as co-regent with his younger brother, Aga Akbar Shah. He was chiefly responsible for the excellent training that is given to H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, who attained his majority a year or two ago. Aga Jangishah was a man of retiring nature, He co-operated in almost every good movement in this city, but refrained from taking a very active part in it. He was more a passive than an active worker. His last appearance in the public was at the meeting of the Mahomedans, held at Mozafferabad Hall, for the purpose of sending a message of condolence to her Majesty the Quuen, at the loss sustained by the Royal Family, on account of the sad death of Prince Henry of Batteaburg.

Messages of condolence poured in from numerous quarters, and large numbers of mourners went to the family residence of the Aga Khan to show their sympathy personally towards the bereaved family. H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah was so deeply affected by the grief that he confined himself to his bedroom, and was quite unable to see anybody.

The names of the assassions have not yet been known in Bombay. Three telegrams were sent yesterday from Bombay to Jeddah, asking for further information, the names of the assessions, and the motive for the terrible crime; but up to a late hour, last night, no reply had been received. It has not yet been ascertained whether the third culprit is also arrested, but it is hoped that he will also be secured.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

A telegram was received, last night, which contains some startling revelation, and puts quite a different complexion on the whole affair. It gives the names of the culprits and their abettors. The assassins were: (1) Khoja Ebdrahim; and (2) Abdul Rahman. After their arrest they committed suicide in the prison, but before doing so, they pointed out the abettors of the double murder. They were confined in a cell with the aid of a levelling instrument, and if he finds the levels correct, the work proceeds.

The cement and stoneware pipes are supplied to the contractors by the Municipality, but are not so supplied to them until they have passed the tests at the Muncipal Depot.

Samples of the bricks brought on to the works are from time to time sent to office and submitted to tests for absorption and crushing.

Samples of lime are also tested in office.

The sand and shingle are inspected by myself and the inspectors on the works, and, if not clean or up to standard, are condemned.

The deposit of concrete for the manholes and the construction of the brickwork are supervised by the inspectors and surveyors and more closely watched by the mistris as the work proceeds. The laying of a stretch of pipe sewer from manhole to manhole and the making of the cement joints are closely watched by a mistri. When the pipe sewer is laid and the joints have set (generally on the following day), the inspecor and surveyor have a line strached from sight rail to sight rail and drop a plumb bob all along from the line to the pipe sewer, and if the bob does not fall on to the centre of the pipe the work is condemned and rectified. The inspector and surveyor also stand at one of the sight rails and look along the top thereof to the top of the next sight rail; a mistri holds a boning staff of proper length at numerous points on the top of the pipes, and if the tee-head of the boning staff disappears below the line of sight or appears above it, the work is condemned as being out of proper slope and has to be remedied.

The plumbing and boning having proved the pipe sewer correct in direction and gradient, the contractor in the presence of the inspector or surveyor, or both, passes a double disk or a cylinder through the pipe sewer from end to end and back again to prove that the pipes are clear and free from obstruction.

Then the contractor fills the pipe sewer with water to a height of 2 inches above the top of the highest pipe. A surveyor or mistri goes along the pipe sewer to see if any joints are leaking and even though leaks be not observed if the water in the pipes falls in the upper manhole more than 1 inch in an hour (so much being allowed for absorption), the pipe sewer is condemned and leaks have to be further sought for and rectified.

When the tests have been successfully applied, the contractor is directed to fill in the excavation and consolidate the filling.

The Road Department then restores the surface.

It would seem unnecessary to refer to the measurements and check measurements of the work and the various processes leading up to a bill on which the contractor obtains payment (as these would be beyond the scope of the resolution) except to mention that at the time of measurements being taken, every detail of the manholes undergoes inspection and (if necessary) rectification.

Again, before the works on completion of the whole are taken over from the contractor, an inspection takes place and such rectifications are made as may be required.

Finally after the period of the contractor's maintenance has expired, another inspection of the works is made (the pipes being proved clear by the inspector looking through each stretch from one manhole to a light held in the next manhole) and further rectifications are made if needed.

The accompanying list gives a list of the members of my staff.

I append a copy of the contract and specification for the Umarkhadi Works, one of the contract and specification for the Mazagaon Works, and one of the contract and specification for the Malabar Hill and Khambala Hill Works.—I have, &c.,

JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST. C.E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.

In forwarding the report Mr. Snow remarks that he considers that "every care and precaution is taken in the directions indicated by the Corporation, and from personal inspection of the works at different times is satisfied that the Special Drainage Engineer brings to bear on the question all the skill and expert knowledge which his long experience ensures."

CAPTURE OF SLAVE DHOWS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Lapwing, under the command of Captain R. H. Storey, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Muscat, which port she left on the 27th ultimo. The Lapwing had been cruising up the Gulf for four months, and left on being relieved by H. M. S. Sphinx. She has come here for orders, and her future movements are at present unknown. On the 21st ultimo, at Muscat, a slave dhow was captured. The dhow was proceeding to the Gulf with fourteen slaves in it. Ten slaves have been brought to Bombay, and they will be given in charge of the police, while four are left in charge of the British Consul at Muscat, who also captured a slave dhow, on the 19th ultimo. He received information that a dhow, containing twenty-six slaves, was bound to the Gulf from Sur. He went out in a boat and captured it, and the slaves were liberated. The Lapwing experienced heavy swell and fair wind during the voyage.

THE FAREWELL TO THE DUKE OF OPORTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MAY 29.

THE "Te Deum" in the church in Panjim as a farewell to his Royal Highness the Viceroy was one of the most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed here. It was a popular occasion in which people from distant places had repaired to the capital to attend the act of thanksgiving to Almighty God, Who had preserved the Prince from danger and ill-health. There was no official pageant to excite admiration, but it was a demonstration of the gratitude of the loyal people of Goa, who had assembled to thank God and the Prince for the cherished gifts of liberty and amnesty his Royal Highness had given to the people. The ceremony commenced at 9·30 a.m., on the 28th, attended with religious pomp, and the fervent prayer of the throng, who had spread themselves in and out of the church. The expenses on the occasion were defrayed by a subscription among the natives only. At the end of the "Te Deum" an address was read by Mr. Antonio Viceute de Silva Albuquerque, and it breathed loyal sentiments to the Crown of Portugal. The address was concluded with the following petition:—"At this moment when we take leave of your Royal Highness with profound regrets we implore your valuable protection, your zealous intercession before his Majesty the King, your August brother, in all that may interest us. Let your Highness be our patron before our beloved sovereign. Please defend us with your authorised testimony of any unjust or undeserved stigma that somebody might have tried to throw upon us, basing them upon ill-interpreted facts. Finally, your Highness will be pleased in Lisbon to look after the interest of India, that it may not be seen from afar, and be not heard too late—India, which has ever desired to be Portuguese!" The same evening his Royal Highness left Pangim for Marmagoa, and started for Bombay by the Troopship Ambaga.

Information has been received here that Senhor Raphael D'Andrade, the late Governor-General, has been required to answer to a War Council regarding the conduct of his late administration in Goa. It is reported that the Bardez people are going to give a grand demonstration to the Viscount of Bardez.

THE DRAINAGE WORKS OF BOMBAY.

IS THEIR INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION ADEQUATE?

AT a meeting of the Corporation, held on March 5 last, it was resolved that "the Municipal Commissioner should obtain from the Special Drainage Engineer a report showing in detail the measures adopted for ensuring a thorough inspection and supervision of the various drainage works in hand and the checks and safeguards for securing the proper laying of the pipes." The report has now been submitted, and states:—

I have the honour to observe that I understand the resolution to refer to the actual outdoor topical inspection and supervision of the various sewerage works in hand, and that it is unnecessary for me to particularize the differerent stages of survey, planning, and such like carried out by the office staff before operations are begun on the ground.

It is, therefore, from this last mentioned point that I will commence my explanation.

I have three principal works in hand, viz., (a) the Umarkhadi Sewerge Works, (b) the Mazagaon Sewerage Works, and (c) the Malabar Hill and Khambala Hill Sewerage Works. 4.—The direct topical supervision of (a) and (b) is carried out by a chief inspector and of (c) by an inspector, both of whom will be hereinafter referred to indiscriminately as inspectors. These are assisted by surveyors, mistris and laskars. These men are constantly on the works, and I daily visit one or other of them in rotation except when I have calculations to make or my early presence in office is required.

The first thing to do is to set out the manholes, and this is done by the inspector according to the contract plan.

Pits are dug where manholes are required, to see that they will be clear of old drains, water mains, gasmains, and other obstructions or if such obstructions are met with, to enable the position of the manholes to be so changed as to clear them if practicable. If it is found necessary to materially alter the positions of manholes (or indeed to make any material alteration from the plans in any respect whatever) the matter is referred to me, and I determine it personally on the ground.

The positions of manholes being settled, the contractors proceed with the excavation for them and for the connecting trenches.

Shortly after the commencement of the excavation, the contractor sets up two posts at each manhole and one of the surveyors, with the aid of a levelling instrument, marks on each post a certain height above ground, so many feet above the bed of the pipe sewer intended to enter or leave the manhole.

The contractor then screws a wooden sight rail horizontally to the post, and the surveyor sees that it is accurately fixed to his marks. He then marks the centre of the manhole on the sight rail and nails to one of the posts a card giving the number of the manhole, the reduced levels of (a) the sight rail, (b) the ground surface, and (c) the bed of the pipe sewer and the length of the boning staff required.

It is necessary to explain that a line drawn or stretched from the top edge of one sight rail to the top edge of the next rail will be vertically parallel with the bed of the sewer, and that therefore the depth of the bed of the sewer at any intermediate point may be easily determined by letting down a boning staff of the proper length until the tee-head of the staff comes in the line of sight from rail to rail. Given two sight rails at proper levels and a boning staff of proper length any man of ordinary intelligence can ascertain at any time whether or not the excavation is at a proper depth.

It will be readily understood that the proper fixing of the sight rails is a very important stage of the operations, and therefore special care is taken to avoid errors in that respect.

The sight rail levels are reported to office in the accompanying Form signed by the inspector and the surveyor concerned. They are compared with the plan and sections in office and the calculations checked.

Then a specially skilled surveyor is sent from office on to the ground to check the levels of the sight rails with the aid of a levelling instrument, and if he finds the levels correct, the work proceeds.

The cement and stoneware pipes are supplied to the contractors by the Municipality, but are not so supplied to them until they have passed the tests at the Muncipal Depot.

Samples of the bricks brought on to the works are from time to time sent to office and submitted to tests for absorption and crushing.

Samples of lime are also tested in office.

The sand and shingle are inspected by myself and the inspectors on the works, and, if not clean or up to standard, are condemned.

The deposit of concrete for the manholes and the construction of the brickwork are supervised by the inspectors and surveyors and more closely watched by the mistris as the work proceeds. The laying of a stretch of pipe sewer from manhole to manhole and the making of the cement joints are closely watched by a mistri. When the pipe sewer is laid and the joints have set (generally on the following day), the inspecor and surveyor have a line strached from sight rail to sight rail and drop a plumb bob all along from the line to the pipe sewer, and if the bob does not fall on to the centre of the pipe the work is condemned and rectified. The inspector and surveyor also stand at one of the sight rails and look along the top thereof to the top of the next sight rail; a mistri holds a boning staff of proper length at numerous points on the top of the pipes, and if the tee-head of the boning staff disappears below the line of sight or appears above it, the work is condemned as being out of proper slope and has to be rem

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE LATE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

MR. RIENZI WALTON has addressed a petition to "the Honorable the Municipal Corporation, Bombay," in the course of which he says :—

Your petitioneur has had the honor of holding a position in your Municipal service for upwards of twenty-three years, and was from the year 1871 to December 1891 your Executive Engineer, during which period of service he endeavoured to the utmost of his ability to fulfil the desires and promote the interests of your honorable Corporation and of the City which you represent, and has been fortunate enough at times to obtain the commendation and approval of your honorable body.

Your petitioner returned to England on privilege leave in the month of December 1891, such privilege leave being subsequently, by the kind sanction of your Standing Committee, converted into sick leave for 6 months from the 6th of December 1891 and further extended for six months from the 4th of May 1892 by their sanction of that date.

In March 1892 by resolution passed on the 7th of the month you did your petitioner the honor of requesting the Municipal Commissioner to ascertain as to his willingness to accept the post of Special Engineer to the Drainage in the event of that position being offered to him.

In accordance with your resolution the Municipal Commissioner addressed your petitioner on the 9th of March 1892, conveying the enquiry of your honorable Corporation and intimating that, on the acceptance of the office of Special Engineer to the Drainage by your petitioner, his pensionable service would cease, but that such pensionable service having then already lasted for 23 years, would entitle him under the new rules to a pension Rs. 333-5-4 per mensem.

Your petitioner was then aware that the new rules referred to by the Municipal Commissioner had been drafted by your Sub-Committee and had received the approval of your honorable Corporation and had been submitted to, and had to a great extent received the approval and confirmation of, the Government of Bombay, and understood from the communication of the Municipal Commissioner that, should he at once resign his appointment as Executive Engineer, he would be entitled to such pension of Rs. 333-5-4 per mensem. Subsequently some correspondence between your petitioner and the Municipal Commissioner took place relative to the proposed appointment of the former as Special Engineer to the Drainage and by letter dated the 12th of May 1892, he was informed by your Municipal Secretary that your honorable Corporation had passed a resolution that your petitioner, in case of his appointment as such Special Engineer, should be permitted to contribute towards his pension and that a clause would be inserted in the new rules permitting him to do so. Your petitioner's state of health, continuing without the improvement hoped for by him, caused some delay, and finally by letter dated the 14th of September 1892 the Municipal Commissioner requested the answer of your petitioner as to the proposed appointment as Special Engineer and, while disclaiming any right or desire to obtain a premature disclosure of your petitioner's general intentions as to resignation, pointed out which vacancies would occur to the prejudice your petitioner and would be a material convenience to the carrying out of the business of your honorable Corporation.

Your petitioner was at this time under your rules entitled to a extension of sick leave on half pay from the 6th of December next ensuing and to 9 months further leave on one quarter pay, and the amount of such half pay would have exceeded Rs. 333-5-4 per mensem. Your petitioner, however, being most desirous of consulting the convenience of the Municipal Commissioner and of your honorable Corporation, and being under the impression conveyed to him by various friends that the new rules had in their entirety received the sanction of the Government of Bombay, and having further understood from the letter of the Municipal Commissioner of the 9th March that on resigning he would be entitled to a pension as under the new rules of Rs. 333-5-4 per mensem, as soon as possible intimated his intention of resigning his post of Executive Engineer, add by letter dated the 25th of November 1892 formally resigned, from such position.

On the same day, but subsequent to the posting of the letter last mentioned, your petitioner received from Messrs. H. S. King & Co., of Pall Mall, London, a telegram which had been delayed several days in transmission owing to a faulty address, informing him that the approval of the new rules had been postponed and advising him to withdraw his resignation.

Acting upon this your petitioner immediately wrote a letter withdrawing his resignation, and after enquiry and assurance from the Post Master that it would be despatched by the same mail as his letter of resignation, posted it at the post office at Earl's Court, London, S. W., addressed to H. A. Acworth, Esq., to which such letter of resignation was addressed.

The receipt of the telegram and the writing and posting of the letter last mentioned are vouched for by the affidavit of your petitioner, and of Miss Ida Maud Macfarlane, now before your honorable Corporation.

Through some unfortunate accident this letter appears to have miscarried, and all enquiries respecting it have been fruitless.

Under the circumstances now laid before you, and more especially the fact that his resignation was tendered under a misapprehension and was withdrawn as far as lay in the power of your petitioner by the same post by which it was despatched, your petitioner ventures to recall the many years which it was his good fortune to spend in the service of your honorable Corporation, and hope that you will be pleased to permit him to withdraw his letter of the 25th of November 1892 in so far as it relates to his resignation of the Municipal service, the resignation of the post of Executive Engineer holding good, and grant him leave without pay from the 24th of November 1892 to the 20th of March 1893 and grant him from that date a pension of Rs. 333-5-4 per mensem, deducting the amount of pension at Rs. 250 per mensem already paid to him from the 24th of November 1892 to the 20th of March 1893 or to give effect to the indulgence prayed for, namely, that your petitioner may receive the pension of Rs. 333-5-4 to which he would be entitled on resignation under the new rules in such manner as many seem best to your honourable Corporation.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

In forwarding the petition, Mr. Snow, the Commissioner, writes :—

Sir,—I have the honor to forward the petition of Mr. R. G. Walton, late Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, and would request the favourable consideration of the Corporation to the same. In connection therewith I may remark that the facts stated by Mr. Walton are beyond dispute. His resignation at that particular juncture was with a view to meeting the convenience of the Corporation and the late Commissioner who were desirous of completing the arrangements for his successor. To effect this Mr. Walton relinquished his claim for further leave and accepted a pecuniary loss rather than cause any embarrassment to the Corporation. At the time of his resignation he was entitled to further leave of six months on half pay which came then to £50 a month and was considerably more than the full pension which, he believed, he was entitled to. There can only, I think, be one interpretation of the action taken by Mr. Walton, namely, that he wished to assist and expedite the action of the Corporation in appointing his successor to the utmost of his power. Mr. Walton informs me that he has made a further attempt through his Solicitor and the Postmaster-General to trace the missing letter in which he withdrew his resignation, but without any result; he, however, made an affidavit on this point which, I presume, would have been considered satisfactory evidence in a Court of Justice. He appears to have written and personally posted the letter to the address of the late Commissioner, and the fact that he had done so was known to several persons. I have no shadow of a doubt that the said letter was duly posted by Mr. Walton, and am of opinion that the Corporation, considering the surrounding circumstances, should deal with this matter as an undoubted fact; indeed to suppose otherwise would be equivalent to arguing that Mr. Walton, for the time being, was bereft of his senses. Mr. Walton's personal position now is that his pension has dwindled to about £15 per mensem. The Corporation have not seen fit to entertain the idea of exchange compensation, and he could hardly be expected to foresee when he joined their service that such a disastrous fall in exchange would take place. The late Executive Engineer is entirely dependent on his salary from the Local Government Board and his Bombay pension; his health has been precarious for some time, and should he be obliged to resign the former, nothing would be left to him after a long and arduous service except this pittance of some £15 per mensem. A second point of importance is that Mr. Walton contributed towards pension on a salary of Rs 1,500 per month while the maximum pension is based under the old rules on a salary of Rs. 800 only. He thus paid nearly three times the amount which others who have (or will have) secured the maximum pension are required to do. When in conjunction with this the long and important service which Mr. Walton rendered to the Municipality is remembered, I think his case is fairly entitled to favorable consideration, and that the Corporation should ponder carefully, as a matter of justice and equity, before finally withholding the maximum pension for the sake of a mere postal defect. The presentation of this petition has been delayed owing to the unexpected and disheartening effect produced by the previous decision of the Corporation, but the further disastrous fall in exchange since that occurrence and the steady deterioration of Mr. Walton's health have compelled him to again submit the matter, as if obliged to give up his appointment, he would be reduced to absolute penury. I can only say in conclusion that I think the case demands the earnest consideration of the Corporation.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness Rs. 1-4. of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

REGISTRATION WORK IN BOMBAY.

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS.

In accordance with a resolution of the Corporation passed a short time ago, Dr. T. S. Weir, the Health Officer has submitted to the Commissioner a report on the subject of the working of the Registration Department. Dr. Weir writes :—

I assume that I am called upon to report on the last portion only of the resolution, viz., "what steps should be taken for a better working of the Registration Department," as I have already reported on the first portion of the resolution. Any reorganization of the Registration Department contemplated should aim to secure the compulsory production, at the place for the disposal of the dead, of a certificate as to the cause of death from a medical man. It is the object, and the only justification of reorganization and more expenditure, to aim at a (more accurate determination of the causes of death. It is obvious as a matter of common sense, that a certificate from a medical man as to the cause of death in any particular case would be of no value, unless that the medical man had in that case attended the deceased during the last illness. Undoubtedly the production of medical certificates at the places for the disposal of the dead would improve registration so far as accuracy in ascertaining the causes of death; but for the production of medical certificates to have any effect on the accuracy of the information in the mortuary statistical results, two conditions are necessary—(a) that a large preponderance of the people dying should be attended during last illnesses by a medical man; (b) that there should be a general system of free medical relief. We have seen even in London and even in Bombay that medical certificates of themselves, although they greatly increase the value of mortuary statistics, do not necessarily imply absolute exactness in death registration. The foundation of any improvement in registration is the organization of a large and generous system of relief for the poor. So long ago as in the annual report for the year 1881, I wrote as follows in regard to house-to-house medical relief. "A further responsibility in regard to the insufficient provision of medical relief for the poor of this city has latterly become more apparent; of the total number of people who die in this city, but a relatively small number have received in their last illness any medical treatment or counsel, and, moreover, in serious illness the proportion of the necessitous population treated by skilled and qualified medical men is small and in fact among the poorer classes, at that evil period when heavy sickness falls on them, when stricken down with illness and unable to go to dispensary or practitioners, the proportion who receive any medical advice—and by medical advice and treatment I do not confine advice and treatment to a qualification boundary, but I apply it to any form of trained and organized intelligent medical relief beyond mere incantation and spell—is small. (8) But even the formation of refuge hospitals, such as I have suggested, will not lessen or alleviate the want (which, I think is chiefly felt and chiefly to be relieved) of medical relief being brought to the poor, and, being available at the homes of the poor, legally demanded as a right. I refer to an extension of Poor Law Medical Relief than Dispensary Medicine Administration. In the time of sickness and prostration from sickness among the poor—and these occasions must be very numerous—when unable to go forth to seek for medicine, home medical attendance is necessary, there should be an official agency through which, as a right, the poor could have a medical man to see them, medical treatment brought to them at their homes, and I myself think it is rather a reproach there is no system of medical relief for the poor of this city at their homes, and that there is no organization through which the poor can secure as a right at their homes medical attendance in cases of urgency and distress. I do not overlook in making this statement the free open hospital relief, but yet it cannot be concealed that residence in hospital is not in harmony with the instincts and sympathies of the people, that they the people—the masses—like not to enter the hospital. If a system of home medical attendance, on the order and responsibility of members of the Corporation, say in conjunction with the existing outdoor hospital and dispensary relief, was organized, a vast amount of suffering would undoubtedly be saved, and possibly a vast amount of life. I need not further refer to this important question of home medical relief, for the necessity of it will be generally at once admitted, and it has become more important and pressing latterly, owing to the increase of the labouring immigration, for instance by the census of 1872 the Mahrattee population was 80,389 and by the census of 1881 there were 120,184, an increase of 38·8 per cent, these disease susceptible (owing to condition of living and life-struggle) elements." The measures I then advocated were fully discussed by the Corporation, and although they were not adopted, they received a very large amount of support. These proposals, I may generally say, involve a very large expenditure, and the question is, how much money is the Corporation prepared to set apart for the purpose of giving medical relief and general relief to the poor? There are seven wards in the city and island, and at least ten medical men besides a number of others would be necessary to dispense relief (say 10 medical men at salaries averaging Rs. 300 a month would involve an expenditure of Rs. 31,000 per annum for medical attendance, exclusive of medicines, etc.) There can be no question as to the necessity now for giving free medical and other relief at the homes of the poor. This city is crowded with indigent from all parts of India and of Asia, and except the spontaneous and generous charity of the population, there is no hope of relief for them when ill and out of employment. It would serve no purpose my submitting the scheme which, I think, would be adequate. The question rather is, how much money is the Corporation prepared to give and what can we do for that money? If it is known how much money can be set aside, then a scheme to work up to that amount can at once be drown up. As there can be no doubt and little difference of opinion in regard to the necessity for relief, I can only hope that the grant of relief—now that the question has been raised by the Corporation and attention directed to it—will not be withheld, and that amendments of the law that may be necessary to give force to the views of the Corporation will at once be considered. In conclusion, I may mention that the only relief outside hospital treatment given by the city in its corporate capacity is through the "Rustomji Jamsetji" Dharamshalla. This dharamshalla is managed by the Health Department at the cost of Rs. 31 a month. In the month of March as many as 287 people found shelter in it.

In forwarding the report to the Corporation for consideration, Mr. Snow, the Commissioner, writes: "The Health Officer is of opinion that no measures can be taken for the better working of the Registration Department, except those advocated in the said report, namely, the appointment of medical men to treat the poor, and the adoption of a system of a poor house or parochial relief. The basis of an improved and correct registration of births and deaths rests on these steps ensuring medical attendance and represented by medical certificates. Dr. Weir also states that this fundamental measure necessary for the improved registration of vital statistics was pointed out years ago, and that no departmental remedy is possible under the present registration system, or it would long ago have been adopted."

PRESENTATION TO MR. E. B. CARROL.

AT the Parel workshops of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, yesterday afternoon, the employes of the workshops and the locomotive department of the company assembled to do honour to Mr. E. B. Carrol, head of the Locomotive Department, on the eve of his departure. Mr. Carrol proceeds home on long leave, and probably will not return to India. The opportunity was taken yesterday by the men who worked under him, and the large number of workmen, as whose very kind head Mr. Carrol acted for a very long period, and an address was presented to him expressing their feelings of thankfulness and gratitude towards him. He was stated to have proved the best executive officer the department had had. As a token of their feelings it was decided to give him some memento which he might look upon as a mark of the appreciation of his subordinates. A subscription was started and readily responded to, the funds enabling the employes to purchase a silver vase, two silver scent bottles, two silver trays for fruit, and a silver basket, containing a gold ornament. In accepting the presentation, Mr. Carrol expressed his thankfulness for the kindness shown to him. He acknowledged always having the ready assistance and willing help of his subordinates, and said he had never been troubled or bothered on account of a bad subordinate. He hoped the whole staff of workmen would continue to do their work in the same satisfactory manner that they had hitherto done, and would win the same good opinion from others that they had succeeded in obtaining from him. He concluded by saying that the presents made to him will during his retirement at home always remind him of the happy days that he had spent among them. Floral garlands were put round Mr. Carrol's neck, and a bouquet was presented to him before the gathering broke up.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8. of MADON ONS and Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* understands that the Queen has conveyed, through the Duke of Connaught, to the Tsar and Tsaritsa her most heartfelt wishes for a long and happy reign, written by Her Majesty's own hand. The Duke took leave of Her Majesty at Windsor, en route for St. Petersburg and Moscow, for the coronation of the Tsar and Tsaritsa.

MR. RHODES'S offer to resign recalls to the *Westminster Gazette* a curious parallel in the history of Warren Hastings. When Hastings was in a minority on his Council, and was fighting for life with Francis, he sent an agent to England, armed with a general authority to place his resignation in the hands of the company under certain conditions. The agent thought fit to exercise this authority. The resignation was promptly accepted, and one of the directors was appointed to the vacancy. But in the meantime one of the hostile majority died, and Hastings, with the help of his casting vote, accordingly found himself in a position to be able to refuse to ratify his resignation. When Clavering attempted to seize on the Governor-Generalship, Hastings obtained from the Supreme Court at Calcutta a judicial decision in his favour. This incident in the life of Hastings, probably accounts for the enactment still on the Statute Book (though not observed in practice) that a Governor-General can only resign by deed formally executed. Mr. Rhodes's sister, Miss Edith Rhodes, is, by the way, returning to South Africa by the mail steamer which left on the 9th ult.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has sometimes paid a handsome sum for an orchid, but Miss Helen Gould, a member of the millionaire family, has in the price she has just given for a palm left the Colonial Secretary far behind. The plant in question is a palm, and the cost was 35,000dols., or something like £7,000. The palm was brought from Madagascar, and is a fine specimen of what is generally known as the "travellers' tree." It is over thirty feet in height, and though it will not grow much more in that direction probably, it will spread out more. There are at present ten long stems on it, of great thickness at the roots, but tapering considerably up to the leaves, which latter must be some six feet long. Miss Gould is a great cultivator of palms, and has in her famous conservatories many rare and valuable varieties.

BARON HIRSCH'S French executor, M. Dietz, is to receive £4,000 a year for five years for his trouble. M. Dietz's task will be to see to the recovery of secured and unsecured loans, and to effect realisations so that Baroness Hirsch will have no trouble in managing her vast fortune. When legacies are paid she will be worth, it is said, about £26,000,000—that is, if the greater part of the Baron's investments prove sound. There is a legacy of £40,000 to an adopted daughter, who is to be brought up by a guardian away from her mother. The adopted sons are left estates in Austria and Hungary. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* understands that the debts due by society people come to an incredibly large sum, and that perhaps one-half the vouchers for money lent by the Baron have not yet been brought to light. The I.O.U.'s of a Royal personage, covering more than a million, are said by some to have been destroyed; but a relative of Madame Hirsch (writes the representative of *Truth* in the French capital) thinks this unlikely. The Baron did not believe in gratitude, and was prone to keep papers that confirmed him in his incredulity. His death was caused a by a terrible fit of anger at finding he had made a fearfully bad bargain in purchasing the estate on which he wanted to build a grand residence. Snakes, frogs, fevers, were its chief natural products. What he could not endure was feeling that he had been taken in. Baron Hirsch was like the celebrated Fouquet in giving splendid gifts and pensions to society notabilities. We are told that the mother-in-law of a defunct Orleanist Duc loses a pension of £8,000. She is a clever woman, though she began life as reader to a Polish Countess. Baroness Hirsch's wealth will enable her to outstrip Mdmes. Furtado, Heine, and Ayres as a rich widow. May she not be counted the richest widow the world has yet seen?

THE Marquis di Rudini, the new Italian Premier, is engaged to be married to, Mlle. Incisa, daughter of the Marquis Beccaria and of the Marquise (nee Alfieri di Sostegno), the sister of the Marquis Alfieri Sostegno). The alliance will unite two of the oldest and wealthiest families in Italy. A sister of the fiancee is the wife of a French count—the Comte Simeon—and is a leading figure in Parisian society.

THERE has been a great deal of anxiety in artistic circles in London with reference to the health of Sir John Millais. Dr. Homes and Mr. Treves were called in at midnight on the 9th ult., and the condition of Sir John was so serious that an operation had to be immediately performed. The severity of the symptoms was at once relieved, but the patient's condition since has shown considerable improvement. An interesting anecdote is being told in reference to the Prince of Wales and Sir John Millais's illness. When the Prince visited the Academy recently he was, according to custom, welcomed by the President and Council. It is said that immediately the Prince met Sir John he was so struck by his apparently severe illness that he insisted on sending his own carriage home with him there and then.

MDME. JULIETTE ADAM is a clever woman, and it is safe to say that if she could not have got at the true inwardness of the Transvaal crisis nobody else could. In her usual letter on foreign politics the editor of the *Nouvelle Revue* sums up Mr. Chamberlain, "Sir" Cecil Rhodes, and, in short, the situation in a few lines. Here is the whole thing in a nutshell:—"Sir" Cecil Rhodes had organised the Jameson plot with the complicity of Mr. Chamberlain. The said plot fails, and the affair passes entirely into Mr. Chamberlain's hands. He now takes it up and conducts it himself, without troubling himself about the resistance of "Sir" Cecil Rhodes any more than with that of the High Commissioner for South Africa, Sir Hercules Robinson. . . Mr. Chamberlain had denied any participation whatever on the part of the Chartered Company, hoping thereby to prevent suspicion falling on himself in the Jameson affair. He wanted light; it was to make it more complete that he asked that the accused should be tried in England. At Pretoria he causes those incriminated to plead guilty in order that, according to Boer law, there should be no possibility of producing proof. . . . What wonder, after such intrigues, and in the presence of such duplicity, that President Kruger prefers to preside over his Volksraad rather than go and pay a visit to the English Government and Mr. Chamberlain?" We do not wonder at that at all. Feminine intuition is always a wonderful thing and it is at this application of it to foreign politics that we marvel.

ONCE again heath fires—the result of incendiarism—have broken out on Hindhead, Haslemere. In past years large tracts of heath have been entirely blackened and the characteristic beauties of this Surrey highland destroyed. Already this season several acres have been burnt in the deep valley named the Punchbowl, and also near Frensham Ponds. The police of both Hants and Surrey have endeavoured to discover the guilty persons without success, while a powerful association of landowners formed for a similar purpose has met with a similar result, notwithstanding the offer of rewards. It is commonly supposed that the miscreants show their revenge by these fires, and it is a pity they cannot be laid by the heels.

WE all remember what Mr. John Burns called Chicago. The member for Battersea's description is recalled by the details to hand of a heresy case which is now occupying a great deal of attention in that famous city. The Rev. Frank B. Vrooman was a few weeks ago in charge of a Congregational church in the East, and recently accepted a call to the pulpit of a Presbyterian church in Chicago. But it was one thing to be accepted by the church, and another to receive the sanction of the Presbytery, as the young clergyman learned when he was summoned before that body. "What is the meaning of hell?" is reported to have been the somewhat startling query with which the examination was opened. The defendant was not stumped, however, and got out of the trap very neatly by replying, "Sin is hell and hell is sin." This definition was not considered satisfactory, and a "heresy hunt" is the result.

WRITING on London, the real "Gay City," the *World* says:—The tourists from the United States, who largely predominate in the armies of our friendly invaders, are evidently discovering that there is another paradise beside the French capital to which good Americans may reasonably aspire to go when they die. At any rate, they are going there in ever-growing numbers while they live, and are learning by experience to regard London, rather than Paris, as the "hub" of the Old World, and the most attractive bourne of their European pilgrimages of pleasure. It is probable enough that latter-day Paris may have declined to some extent in American regard owing to its inability to present to the travelling citizen of the great Western Republic and his womenkind those aristocratic institutions which they so pathetically revere. But the transfer of their affections to London, which has been for some time in evident process, is undoubtedly due in far larger measure to the shrewd discovery that there is no city in the world where it is possible for the visitor to get in every way so much for his money, or to obtain anything like the same variety of amusement, of interest, and of pleasure. In mere brightness of aspect, our absurdly maligned capital is found able to give "points and a beating" to its overpraised rival on the banks of the Seine. What, after all, has Paris to offer as a coup d'œil that matches for animation the scene just now to be witnessed, let us say, by any afternoon stroller through Piccadilly, besides the exquisitely green Green Park, to Hyde Park Corner? How do its tawdry magazines compare with the corresponding attractions of Bond-street and Regent-street, its resources for all kinds of entertainment with those which the English capital has to offer to its visitors in endless profusion? It is merely because London has but lately begun to rise to the level of its advantages as a pleasure city that strangers are only now realising how unequalled those advantages are.

WITHIN the last few days in Paris a new pastime has sprung up, which has not yet been named, but which takes the form of balloon-racing. From an account of the first "meeting" held, this latest amusement does not appear to be of a wonderfully exciting character, though it seems to be a pleasant enough pastime for a hot afternoon in summer. As many people as care may enter for a race, and each one brings with him a small balloon, of the size of those given away to purchasers at the big Parisian stores. To each of these aerostats is attached a post-card addressed to the empire, and the flotilla is then let off. The person who sees the balloon fall is requested to note upon the card the hour and place and then post it. At the end of eight days the answers to hand are examined and the decision is given. This new "sport" is rather childish, but it gives rise to much speculation, and if it came to betting, it would be no easy matter to find the winner. Should this amusement catch on, it will probably open up a new industry—that for the making of racing balloons—which might gradually lead to the organising of regular meetings, at one of which, no doubt, the blue riband of the air would some day be contested.

THE trial illuminations of the Kremlin, it is reported this morning, have been a great success. Some interesting particulars as to the preparations for the display appeared recently in the *Novoe Vremya*:—Electricity will be freely called into play. For several months past military electricians and sailors have been actively employed fixing electric lamps on the tower of Ivan Veliki and other buildings in the Kremlin; 6,000 lamps are arranged outside that tower, 10,000 more on the walls of the Palace fortress, and 8,000 on the arsenal and barracks. The electric wires that will supply these 24,000 lamps are ten versts in extent. There will also be 200,000 coloured lamps lit by oil, while the facade of the Kremlin facing the Red Square will be illuminated by means of gas. The Tainitskaia Tower will be transformed into a cascade lit up by electricity, the water falling the whole height of the tower on to the quay of the river." Indeed, the display at the late Emperor's coronation in 1883 is not to be compared with that which will be witnessed on the present occasion.

A GENTLEMAN who visited President Kruger on official business when the excitement about Jameson's Raid was at its height says he found Oom Paul quietly playing with one of his little granddaughters who had recently arrived on a visit from Rustenburg. General Joubert, on the other hand, was busily engaged in his cabinet in issuing orders to the commandants. The President showed little or no interest in Joubert's preparations. "It is no business of mine," he observed quietly; "the matter is in the hands of the Military Department." Happy Kruger!

Lloyd's tells of an interesting little incident that occurred during the Prince of Wales's visit to Guy's Hospital the other week. A poor little fellow lying in the accident ward, hearing that the Prince had passed, said he had never seen him, but longed to do so, and asked the sister if the Treasurer would bring the Prince round to see him. The Prince was told of this, and at once turned back and went to the little man's bedside and had a chat, to the tiny patient great satisfaction. The boy's name is Thomas Stephens, and his age is nine years. He has been in Guy's for eleven months, having fallen from a building 60ft. high, breaking a leg and an arm and badly injuring his spine. The leg and the arm are now quite well, but the injury to the spine will detain him in the institution for a long time to come. He is very fond of his nurse and the doctors, and says he shall be sorry to leave when he is well enough to return to his home in the Old Kent-road.

IT is said that man enjoys the proudest moments of his life when he leads to the altar the charming bride whose heart he has won after a keen conflict with his rivals, and again when in course of time he returns to church and presents for its name the bouncing boy of whom he has been made the happy father. But though he readily recognises the importance of both occasions, to a bashful man they are, nevertheless, somewhat trying; and in the knowledge of this weakness he often finds it desirable to have a little rehearsal of the baptismal ceremony before leaving home for church. Whether this rehearsal had been dispensed with, or, in the excitement of the moment, he had forgotten his "book," is unknown, but, in any event, a young man in a church in the north side of Edinburgh the other day found himself the object of even greater attention than is usually bestowed upon the happy father on such occasions. When the congregation had assembled in the forenoon, it was occasion for remark among the ladies that only one baby was to be baptised—at least there was but one occupant of the seat usually allotted to the paternal actors in these little monthly dramas. The sermon over, in due course the beadle ushered in the fond mother, followed by the maid carrying the little one, the interested young ladies in church meantime straining their necks as usual to catch a glimpse of the dear little creature. For some reason the beadle wore an exceptionally anxious look and though all appeared in readiness for the special service, the minister still remained in the pulpit. Some of the congregation who had an opportunity of seeing what was taking place could observe, to their astonishment, that another baby had arrived, and was being kept in the background until its father, though evidently in church, chose to put in an appearance at the font. However, as the father's form was unfamiliar to the beadle, he could not as yet be discovered, despite the endeavours of the anxious mother to notice where her husband was seated. Time was now wearing on, and the minister, losing patience, beckoned on his "man" to mount the pulpit stairs, and evidenily directed him to enlist the services of some one in a corner of the church, to whom the missing father might be known. Accordingly the beadle set off on a hunt through the church, and though hardly successful at first, with the assistance of a blushing maiden he at last hooked the father. Matters, however, were not quite satisfactory settled yet, for, in the confusion, the baby girl, whose parents had been kept waiting the while, received her name before the baby boy—a most untoward circumstance, as many ladies believe. And by way of putting a finishing touch on the scene, and showing how unacquainted he was with such ceremonies, the young man had left the other members of the baptismal party and retreated to his corner of the church, amid the ill-concealed amusement of the congregation, before the last strains of "The Lord bless thee and keep thee" had died away.

KHANDALLA NOTES.

FOR the past week or so Khandalla has been having rather high times. The garrison here quartered turned out rather strong on the 20th to celebrate the British parade, while the St. Mary's Band played, for lack of a military one. Some old cannon boomed out at intervals from St Mary's, while the evening was spent in witnessing a grand display of fire-works given by the same institution. The College Band played a select programme, and some of the professors of the establishment sang some very fine songs. The rockets were all good, and soared high into the air, while the hills, enveloped with light as they were, formed a very pretty picture indeed. On the 22nd of the month, the students of St. Mary's went through a varied programme of sports. A goodly number of the events were open to the public, and the number of entries was very large. A tent for refreshment was erected, and the band played on the ground, which was thronged with visitors. I will not encroach upon your space by describing each event, but satisfy myself with giving a short account of the whole. The jumps, high, wide, etc., were very good, while the athletes seemed to be in fine form. The mile race (won by Sergt. J. G. Stephens, Serg. Instr, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers) was run in excellent style, while the half and quarter-mile races were also well-contested. The clowns caused a great deal of merriment; but the piece of the evening was the musical maze, in which about thirty of the junior boys deftly wound themselves into a labyrinth, and then as deftly unwound themselves again. The ladies were so captivated by this piece that they solicited a repetition of the performance, but the evening was too short for the number of events on the programme. The prizes having been duly distributed, three cheers were given for the visitors, and three more for all those who so kindly contributed towards the evening's amusement. On the 25th of the month, a farewell entertainment was given by the St. Mary's College boys. The evening opened with a "Nigger Troupe," and the jokes, songs, and repartees were full of fun. A few solos were afterwards well rendered, and the whole was concluded by a piece "How to pass Matric." This piece pourtrays a young native, son of a Baboo, who has wasted his time in Bombay, and now returns home to his people in the fond hope that he has succeeded in scraping through his examination. This part was very well rendered by Ch. Dias, while his cousin, A. Dias, played the part of father to perfection. Professor Stuckup, who, afterwards undeceives the deluded father, was very well played by E. Hennessey. The father, overdelighted at his son's success, questions him in Latin, and discovers that he knows very little indeed. However, the professor undeceives him, and then comes the storm. The poor boy is reduced to the rank of one of his father's day labourers, while his soda bottles, English-cut clothing, &c., are confiscated. The piece caused much amusement to the audience. Another performance was given yesterday. Songs and solos occupied the first part of the evening. The violin and cornet solos were very well rendered, and a topical song relating the events of "Khandalla '96" elicited much applause. The whole concluded with a rattling farce, entitled "Scenes in a studio."—Yours, &c.,

YAWNOC TREBLA.

WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Hansa Line s s Rheinfels, Captain T Wilkens, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Hamburg and Antwerp, reports having encountered a gale about 600 miles off Bombay. The vessel was hove to for 14 hours in the N-W gale, heavy rain, lightning, and thunder.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, Captain J C Tice, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachee, reports having experienced moderate wind and heavy monsoon swell.

SACERDOTAL GARMENTS.

THE Churches offer some curious contrasts in costume. They differ, indeed, almost as much in dress as in doctrine, and from time to time bitter controversies have arisen as to the cut and colour of the materials in use. The "holy garments" made for Aaron and his sons, "for glory and for beauty," were we know, ablaze with colour. But apart from the old Jewish ritual—which is not kept up now—there was a feeling in the ancient world in favour of white. The sacerdotal order of the Druids, we are told by Pliny, wore long white robes when they entered the oak groves to cut the mistletoe. The late Dean Stanley was of opinion that the now universal distinction between lay and clerical dress did not exist at all in the early ages of Christianity. His theory is that ecclesiastical vestments as we now know them had their origin "in the fashions common to the whole community of the Roman Empire during the first three centuries," and that at first the dress of the clergy had "no distinct intention—symbolical, sacerdotal, sacrificial, or mystical." To take an example, he says that the white surplice was once the common frock or pinafore drawn over the fur of our skin-clad ancestors; and in the waterproof once worn by the Roman peasant he sees the original of a vestment now dear to the heart of the ritualist.

In Anglo-Saxon times there was no difference in outdoor dress between the clergy and the laity, and even down to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, the clergy seem to have been almost as forward to follow the fashions as other men. One of Chaucer's pilgrims raids at the clergy of what would be the fourteenth century for wearing golden girdles and gowns of scarlet and green, and long peaked shoes; and the monk in the party is described as having the sleeves of his tunic edged with fur, "the finest in the land." It is certain the sumptuary laws were directed as much against the clergy as against the laity. Ecclesiastics, indeed, were restrained by special prohibition from wearing "long peked shone." Gloves were at one time a striking feature of ecclesiastical dress. Those worn by Bishops were sometimes so valuable as to be left as legacies. A Bishop of London who died at the beginning of the fourteenth century had a pair worked with gold and enamelled, which, for the dear money of that time, were worth five pounds. One of the sumptuary laws forbade gloves to the clergy, and an enactment of the fourteenth century advised "all persons devoted to God" to have neither ring nor brooch, nor ornamental girdle nor gloves. It was about this time that the Parliament of Scotland tried to regulate the dress of the ladies of that poor country to save the purses of the puir gentlemen their husbands and fathers. Even so late as the reign of Elizabeth there was some difficulty in distinguishing the minister of religion from the general public. And in order that they should be had as well in outward reverence as otherwise regarded for the worthiness of their ministries, and thinking it necessary to have them known to the people in all places and assemblies, both in the church and "without," the Queen issued in injunction that they should wear "such seemly habits, garments, and square caps as were most commonly and orderly received in the later year of the reign of King Edward VI. "Not" Her Majesty adds, thereby meaning to attribute any holiness or special worthiness to the said garments, but, as St. Paul writeth, "omnia decenter et secundum or dinem fiant"—a neat turn to give the matter if these were "her Majesty's own words."—"Sunday Magazine."

CYCLES IN FRANCE.

Cyclists in France are nearly as numerous, and probably, owing to want of control, more objectionable to foot-passengers than they are in England. It is rather curious that until the present time there should have been practically no restrictions imposed upon the riders of cycles in a country which is remarkable for careful and judicious legislation in matters concerning the convenience and safety of the public. It is true that there have existed for a considerable time regulations prepared by the "prefets" of the various departments for controlling this class of traffic, and as these regulations varied in different departments, it was necessary for long-distance travellers to make themselves acquainted in advance with the conditions that had to be respected. Lately, however, it has been considered desirable that a general measure should be prepared, and this has been done under the joint auspices of two Government departments, that of the Interior, the chief of which is responsible for the departmental roads, and that of the Travaux Publics, which construct and maintains all the highways of the State. It would appear as if legislation on this subject were indeed badly needed: the French cyclist had become a public nuisance; if not, a constant terror. He was, as a matter of fact, hampered by few restrictions; wheeled vehicles, especially those of the heavier class were respected for obvious reasons, and, if the prohibition against reckless riding were observed in towns, they were set at defiance in the country; brakes were unnecessary, bells were not required, and the cyclist shared the footpath with the pedestrian, or in many cases monopolised it. The new rules are intended to improve this surprising state of things, and they will doubtless be productive of good, though they appear to us not to go far enough. For the future all cycles must carry a loud bell, or other warning signal, that can be heard at least for a distance of 50 yards; after sunset a lighted lantern must be carried, and no machine is allowed to circulate without a plate on which is legible the name and address of the owner.—"Engineering."

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 30.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict, c 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict, c 14), has been pleased to nominate Mr C M Rivaz, C S I, First Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A Kensington, of the Indian Civil Service, Divisional Judge, Umballa, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept.

Mr A H Harington is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st June 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgn Capt D G Marshall, M B, C M, I M S (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Medicine in the Lahore Medical College during the absence on special leave on urgent private affairs for six months of Surgn Lieut Col S H Browne, M D, C I E, or until further orders.

The service of Surgn Capt R J Marks, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his civil duties in those Provin

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Admiralty are making arrangements for introducing into the navy a special water-tube boiler, which, they anticipate, will form a departure sufficiently distinct from those already existing to obviate any possibility of infringing the rights of the numerous patentees whose inventions are fully protected. These boilers will be manufactured at the Government dockyards instead of by private firms. The Admiralty engineering staff have indeed undertaken a difficult task, and, if they should succeed, will deserve credit for originality and ingenuity, which is rarely displayed by Government departments. It must be remembered that the marine boiler and engine, from their first conception and application, right throughout their various stages of improvement and development, are the outcome of the skill and application of people outside Her Majesty's service. Paddles, single screws, twin screws, horizontal and vertical engines, surface-condensing, compound, triple, and quadruple machinery, low and high pressure boilers, locomotive boilers, forced and induced draught, and scores of other inventions appertaining to ships' boilers and machinery, were all invented developed, and applied by private skill and industry previous to their gradual recognition and adoption by the Admiralty. The same remarks apply to shipbuilding. Iron ships, armour-clad ships, composite ships, steel ships, torpedo launches, torpedo-boat catchers, torpedoes, submarine mines, and submarine boats, have all been devised and perfected by private talent and enterprise of the highest order. If the Admiralty can all at once take the lead in originality will be a marvel.

At present writes the "United Service Gazette," the officer of volunteers' only goal after a lifetime of thankless labour is the honorary rank of Colonel, and retirement with a decoration and the right to retain a military title, which he is laughed at for using, he having been "only a volunteer." If, under the present system of topsy-turvydom and dearth of officers, it be true that the volunteers have reached a high state of comparative efficiency, and are acknowledged by the highest military authority to be of inestimable value, very pertinent is the question, to what still higher perfection might they not attain under a rational and practical administration, and with the means placed at their disposal to perfect their organisation in all its branches? Some few commanding officers may feel that the present state of things is the best possible, but assuredly they are in a small minority. The efficiency of the force has no doubt, greatly improved, but how long will commanding officers and company officers go on paying, as they now do for this improved efficiency? The alternative course, however, suggested for maintaining a really efficient volunteer army by putting in force the full ballot for the militia, with exemption only to men who have done five or seven years' efficient service in a volunteer corps, will, we full believe, have to be ultimately adopted.

Although electricity as an agent for propulsion of vessels is practically unknown in the Royal Navy, and in foreign navies its employment for this purpose has been confined to a few small launches and in experimenting with submarine vessels, for whose use when submerged the electro-motor appears particularly suitable, yet there is in other directions a very wide field for its application, especially in connection with instruments used in the transmission of signals and orders, and in the distribution of power for actuating several of the numerous small engines fitted for auxiliary purposes on board a warship. Until very recently the only instruments employed for the conveyance of messages or orders were mechanical transmitters, such as voice-pipes with "call" whistles in either end, which served to draw attention between persons at various stations desiring to communicate with each other. Although this system of communication still exists it has been found very advantageous to supplement the voice-pipe by an electric bell, which has taken the place in such cases of the whistle. It is, however, extremely probable that in a short time the voice-pipe and electric call-bell will be to a great extent superseded by the telephone.

There has been an important change in the Headquarters Staff. Major-General Coleridge Grove has succeeded General Sir Reginald Gipps in the Military Secretaryship to the Commander-in-Chief. Sir Reginald Gipps' term of office has not expired, but it was settled a month or so ago that when the command of the Scottish District should become vacant he should be General Rowlands successor. It was understood that the position would be acceptable to him, but Sir Reginald appears at the last moment to have changed his mind and consiquently reverts to the unemployed list. Possibly his apparent readiness to take over the Scottish command was a little ruse on his part to pave the way for his successor in the position of Military Secretary. It would never, we feel sure, have been suggested to him that he should resign that appointment, but he may have recognised that having regard to the reduction of the status of the position it was desirable that a change should be made, and so with that tact and good nature which have marked his tenure of office he may have assisted the course of events without either giving or taking offence. It is certain that Sir Reginald will be missed in Pall Mall. He has retained his popularity beyond the ordinary term and upon this he is to be congratulated.

"Can England be Invaded?" This is the question asked and answered by Sir George Clarke in the "National Review." The conditions of Great Britain, he truly says, differ vitally from those of all other Powers. No other great island state has ever yet arisen to become the centre of an Empire. It is for the maintenance of this Empire that our naval and military forces exist. "If a hostile army succeeded in establishing a military occupation of England the Empire would be disintegrated." The maintenance of naval supremacy and of an army to resist invasion are correlated conditions, and Sir George Clarke says admirably that the necessary standard of the military defence of an island state is dictated by the efficacy of the naval weapon. It would be an excellent thing if the people at large grasped this elementary fact. Such a measure of naval defence is certainly conceivable and would end all possible risk of invasion, and the converse condition, the raising a powerful home army, is equally conceivable. Between these two conditions, lies the battle ground of the naval and military controversialists. As Sir George Clarke says, it is impossible to deny the existence of eternal laws governing over-sea operations. Sir Vesey Hamilton, in his recent article in the "Nineteenth Century," showed plainly how these laws have ruled our Island Security, and it is impossible to question Sir George Clarke's historical deduction that naval force is the natural and proper defence of a meritime state against over-sea invasion. It has become too much the popular fashion to say that Trafalgar saved us from invasion. It would be truer to say that the whole condition of our naval power, culminating in Nelson's battle did that, and we hope the "Papers Relating to the Blockade of Brest, 1803-5," promised by the Navy Records Society, will make the bearing of that condition clear.

The defence of the Empire is not Sir George Clarke's subject, but the necessary means for that defence are illustrated in his pages. It is here that the Army has its true function. Well has it been said that the Army is the head of the naval over-sea shaft. The plea recently raised in regard to the "necessity for an army" is aptly described by Sir George as superfluous and irrelevant. The British Army has fought in every land from China to South America, from the Himalayas to South Africa, and New Zealand. "It has a long and brilliant record of operations all carried on beyond the naval frontier," says Sir George; "it has conquered for us an Empire greater than that of Rome." The only service, he concludes decisively, it has not been called upon to render is the defence of England against over-sea invasion. Behind it has stood the real defensive force of the nation. This seems to us a very just view, and one that rightly expresses the distribution of function and responsibility between the Fleet and Army.

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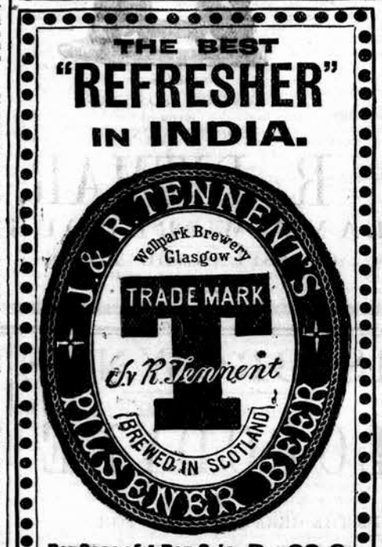

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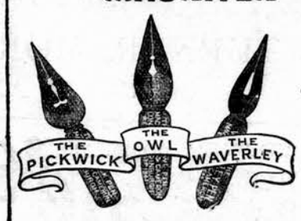

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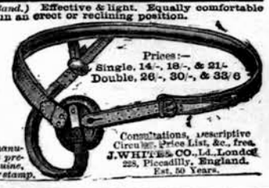

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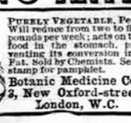

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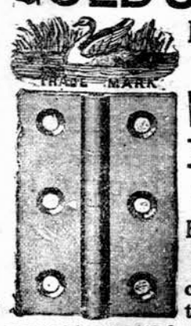

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